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No. 18,517. 號七十百五千八萬一第 日六初月八年巳丁 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1917 五拜禮 號一十二月九年七國民華中 PRICE $3 PER MONTH.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.
TIME-TABLE
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 " ... " 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " ... " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.... " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " ... " 10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " ... " 15 "
1.45 " to 3.15 " ... " 10 "
3.15 " to 6.00 " ... " 15 "
6.00 " to 8.00 " ... " 10 "
NIGHT CARS.
9.30 p.m. and 9.50 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " to 11.00 " ... " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.... " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " ... " 15 "
5.30 " to 6.00 " ... " 10 "
6.00 " to 6.30 " ... " 15 "
6.30 " to 8.00 " ... " 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season Ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.
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General Managers.
488

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 3 Through Express.	No. 5 Local.	No. 7 Through Sub.	No. 9 Local.	No. 11 Through Express.	No. 13 Through Express.	No. 17 Local.	No. 19 Local.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.35		9.35		12.25	1.10		
SHEK LUNG ... dep.	9.07		11.16		1.49	5.27		
Shum Chun ... dep.	10.05	8.05	4.39	12.45	2.20	7.10	6.15	9.05
Sheung Shui ... dep.	—	8.12	4.47	12.52	—	—	6.22	9.11
Fanling ... dep.	—	8.18	4.51	12.57	—	—	6.25	9.16
Taipo Market ... dep.	—	8.25	5.05	1.06	—	—	6.33	—
Taipo ... dep.	—	8.32	5.09	1.11	—	—	6.36	9.27
Shatin ... dep.	—	8.41	5.19	1.21	—	—	6.43	—
Yuenanti ... dep.	—	8.50	5.28	1.30	—	—	6.51	—
Hung Hom ... dep.	—	9.02	5.39	1.42	—	—	7.02	—
KOWLOON ... arr.	11.05	9.06	5.38	1.45	4.00	7.50	7.05	9.52

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local.	No. 6 Through Express.	No. 8 Through Express.	No. 10 Local.	No. 12 Through Express.	No. 14 Local.	No. 16 Local.	No. 18 Local.	No. 20 Through Express.	No. 22 Local.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Last Ferry leave ... H.K.	6.35	7.50	9.15	10.15	11.58	1.15	1.53	5.15	5.06	
KOWLOON dep.	6.50	8.00	9.30	10.28	12.10	1.28	1.49	5.20	5.15	
Hung Hom ... dep.	6.54	—	9.28	10.33	—	1.32	1.52	—	5.22	
Yuenanti ... dep.	7.00	—	9.43	10.40	—	1.36	1.58	—	5.27	
Shatin ... dep.	7.11	—	9.56	10.52	—	1.48	2.09	—	5.38	
Taipo ... dep.	7.21	*	10.06	11.04	*	2.01	2.21	*	5.52	
Taipo Market ... dep.	7.27	*	10.15	11.09	*	2.05	2.25	*	5.56	
Fanling ... dep.	7.37	*	10.27	11.17	*	2.14	2.34	*	6.04	
Sheung Shui ... dep.	7.40	*	10.33	11.20	*	2.18	2.37	*	6.07	
Shum Chun ... arr.	7.47	—	—	11.26	—	2.23	2.41	—	6.12	
... dep.		8.50	11.00		12.55			5.16		
SHEK LUNG dep.		10.32	1.10		2.33			6.05		
CANTON, (Tai Sha Tau) ... arr.		11.48	2.24		3.50			7.18		

Saturdays and Sundays only. Saturdays only. Saturdays exempted.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

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		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

[782

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Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	716 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	52	98 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "	24	44 "

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Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.
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Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 "	26 "

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Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 " 7 "

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All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
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For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to
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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES
KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM BELAWAN, DELI, SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
THE Steamship
"S' JACOB"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by 24th inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 22nd inst. at 10 A.M.
Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1917. [1033

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"TEESTA,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by 26th Sept. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 15th Sept., at 10 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.
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Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1917. 125.

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15 MORRISON HILL ROAD
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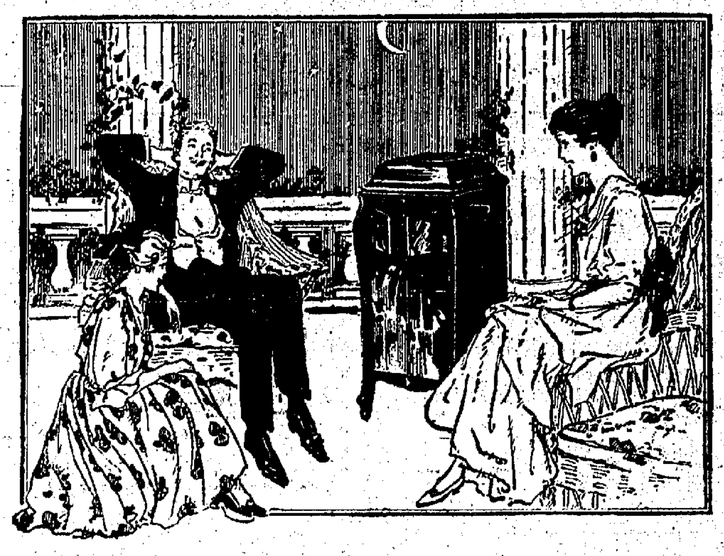

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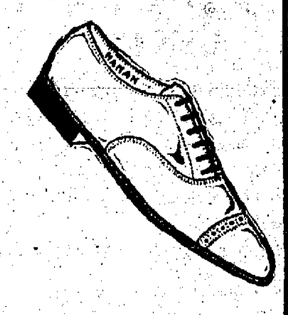

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THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

TRIUMPH OF MONEY POWER.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF 5,150 MILLIONS.

(FROM "THE TIMES" CITY CORRESPONDENT.)

Nothing, perhaps, is more remarkable to reflect upon at this third anniversary of the war than the whole position as regards finance. Whatever else may have been taught us by the past three years, it has definitely been shown that such a war was not made "impossible" by financial considerations, as the Russian economist, M. Bloch, followed later by M. Norman Angell and others, had previously contended. On the contrary, the more practical view that war-making would never be prevented merely by want of money or by the staggering cost has been abundantly justified. Yet in one respect undoubtedly the facts have shown how correct the assumption was that underlay the theory that money difficulties must exclude the idea of a prolonged war of the magnitude, even though the conclusion itself was wrong. For on the financial side the events of these three years of war, and the continued outpouring of money that has been demanded have passed all the limits that would previously have been regarded as credible. Even soon after the war started, it is safe to say that no competent economist or financier would have admitted to himself as possible that at the end of three years this country would be successfully financing it at the rate of daily expenditure now actually reached. Yet the world has learnt to think in hundreds and thousands of millions where formerly it only thought in millions and tens of millions; and, though new and unprecedented problems are being left for the future to solve in the way of the economic rehabilitation of Europe and the wiping out of the huge war debts of all the belligerent countries, it is not for want of "money" that there is any appearance yet of the war being stopped, even if an increasing influence is being exerted by a weakening of credit in various quarters and by restrictions generally in the supplies of the consumable articles which "money" can buy.

One thing, at any rate, may be said with perfect confidence. In spite of all the natural anxieties that may afflict those who, looking to a considerable prolongation of the war, ask how even greater increases of expenditure are to be met and still greater increases of debt eventually liquidated, the financial power of this country, both absolutely and relatively, has never been more triumphantly demonstrated than in its position at the end of three years of war. Alone among the belligerents it is paying for a large proportion of the cost of the war out of an enormously increased tax revenue. Huge as is the absolute increase of our National Debt, its service in interest is amply covered by the increase in revenue, while, in proportion to the national wealth, its total amount is still very far short of what the National Debt was in 1817, at the end of the Napoleonic wars, proportionately to the national wealth a hundred years ago. It is at least reasonable to suppose that, in the long years to come, we and our children, and if necessary our grandchildren, will be able to shoulder this burden no less successfully that the generations after 1817 in the case of the debt contracted during the preceding 23 years of war. People who take a somewhat alarmist view on that score are apt both to exaggerate the extent of our present liabilities and to exclude the effects of the Allied victory over our enemies, to which we are entitled to look forward.

THE POSITION TO-DAY.

What is our actual position to-day? Votes of Credit have been exhausted to an amount of 4,640 millions in these three years—the new Vote of Credit for 650 millions recently passed not having to be drawn upon till to-morrow. If we add to this our expenditure outside Votes of Credit, we may put the total national expenditure during the three years from August 4th, 1914, to August 4th, 1917, at approximately 5,150 millions. Towards this we have provided about 1,250 millions out of revenue and about 3,900 millions by an increase of our National Debt. But this latter figures has been artificially swelled by our having lent no less than 1,171 millions to our Allies and Dominions this is not our own expenditure, and in the main may be regarded as an investment. There is certainly no justification at this moment for taking it as part of the debt on which we shall have to find the interest after the war, and we are entitled at present to put it in a separate account. If we do, the real addition to our debt is only about 2,730 millions, making its present total amount about 3,380 millions, as against 650 millions before the war started.

Germany's debt to-day is more like 5,000 millions. She is spending now at a rate of over £5,500,000 a day, and we are actually spending rather less than that on our own services, ordinary and extraordinary, if we exclude (as the figure given for Germany excludes) any financing of the Allies. There is still some misconception on this point, but Mr. Bonar Law's recent figures are quite clear. So far during the present financial year our irrecoverable expenditure, excluding advances to our Allies and Dominions, has averaged about £4,500,000 a day, and our daily expenditure outside Votes of Credit would increase this to about £5,300,000 a day. Our actual expenditure, including loans to the Allies, has however, been at a rate of about seven millions a day since April 1st last.

The most striking proof of our ability to meet this expenditure, including the service of the loans we have had to raise, has been the increase in our revenue since the war began. Before the war our Budgets were balanced at about 200 millions for revenue and expenditure. In the current year a revenue of 638 millions has been budgeted for—an increase of 65 millions over the preceding year. But already, in these earlier months of the year, there is an increase of 61 millions

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

AIR CLIMBING.

[BY A WAR PILOT.]

There is no satisfaction like flying a machine that can *climb*, and climb high and fast. To be at 20,000ft. up with a powerful engine and a well-rigged machine is to feel a sense of power that nothing else can give.

From the very ground up a quick climber is a joy . . . a little run, and then a clean sweep away. Regardless of all the precepts of experience, you can turn sharp as you climb, and turn and climb again.

That could never be done in a machine which could not climb that way. Engine and build make play of what else would be a certain "crash." The reason is simple. No machine can fly without "flying speed"—a certain minimum speed through the air peculiar to its own type. Climbing on a turn near the ground where currents are uncertain and there is no elbow room, you may lose this minimum speed. Then the whole thing will slip out of your control.

There will be a side slip, a nose dive, and a thud, through which you hear the splintering of wood.

It may sometimes take two hours to get the pilot's body out of that medley of engine and wood and wires . . . the machine may even capsize as it crashes.

But what a difference in a machine that is built for climb! The engine can pull you out of anything and the machine will respond.

* * *

In the early days, when even long-distance reconnaissance was done in machines that are now considered just about good enough for school work, the battle with insufficient height was an awful strain on the nerves.

It is bad at any time to be too near the ground, but for those who had to stagger over the lines at 4,000ft. to 5,000ft., hugging and jealously guarding the little height in hand, it was no joke at all; and yet even those machines were marvels of development, considering how little the world knew about aviation.

Again, in fighting, climbing-power is half the battle. Height means speed: you can put your nose down and dive, and see the "air speed indicator" rise to dizzy figures. Height means control: you can see the other man better than he can see you—especially a single-seater. The bird of prey attacks from above.

Height may mean the power to drive the other machine down—even by bluff.

Even bomb dropping, reconnaissance, and photography need height and climb; and need it more and more.

In a good climber you can get your height and lose it, and get it again as you choose; but in a slow one you can never dare "lose height," without a very good reason. It is sacrificing power. In the machines of the early days the limitations of time were a terrible handicap.

"Climb"—the power to climb fast and high—is one of the secrets of aerial success, as it is also one of the most difficult problems to solve. In gaining climbing-power other things may be lost which are essential for the machine's particular work. War demands many types of aeroplanes.

* * *

But with all the improvements that may be made nothing can ever replace the human element. With a machine that is capable of sailing up 1,000ft. a minute, a steady hand is yet needed to make it do its best. There must also be a sensitive touch. More than all, there must be just that instinctive knowledge of *how* to make the particular machine give its best which only a first-rate pilot possesses.—*Daily Mail.*

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in the revenue as compared with the same period last year, so that the probability is that the estimate will be considerably exceeded and that the receipts may be between 650 and 700 millions. It would have been thought incredible before the war that taxation could be borne to the extent of over 600 millions a year, yet it is being borne, on the whole, without serious difficulty, and some financial critics even ask for more.

BRITISH CREDIT.

And how about British credit—that impalpable force which has been the foundation of all our financial success in the past? After three years of war we may feel securely that it is even more firmly rooted than in all our history. This single factor, we believe, is destined in the future to play the most potent part in the recovery from the destructive effects of the war itself. Alone of the European belligerents we have remained on a gold basis, in spite of all the difficulties of an unprecedented drain of money and the necessity for making the pound sterling the medium of payments abroad on behalf of our Allies as well as ourselves. The fact that British credit has stood the strain as it has done during this critical time will establish it more firmly than ever throughout the world after the war. It is not merely a question of the rates at which this country could borrow during the emergency of the war; it is shown directly in the continued supremacy of the pound sterling as the basis of our own and of international finance. German credit—particularly as tested by the depreciation of the mark abroad to a mere half of its value, under conditions of an overseas trade practically killed and therefore not calling for payments abroad, whereas British imports have been hugely increased—has received a blow from which it is not likely to recover in our time. But British credit is undimmed. With the whole English-speaking world standing together, we may look forward to-day with full confidence to whatever may be demanded from our finances till victory is secured, and also to the reconstructions which will occupy us as soon as war is over.

PREVAILING MARKET PRICES

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

September 17th, 1917.

Market Produce:—

BUTCHER MEAT.

		Cts.
Beef, Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
Beef, Prime Cut	,,	21
Beef, Corned Ham Ngau Yuk	,,	20
Beef, Roast—Shiu Ngau Yuk	,,	20
Beef, Breast—Ngau Nam	,,	18
Beef, Soup—Tong Yuk	,,	16
Beef, Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	,,	20
Beef, Steak, Sirloin—Ngau Lau	,,	30
Beef, Sausages—Ngau Cheung No. 1	,,	26
Bullock's Brains—Ngau No,	per set	9
Bullock's Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	45
Bullock's Tongue, corned—Ham Ngau Li	,,	60
Bullock's Head—Ngau Tau	,,	80
Bullock's Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	13
Bullock's Rump, salt—Ngau Kin	,,	18
Bullock's Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	10
Bullock's Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	,,	9
Bullock's Tail—Ngau Mei	,,	18
Bullock's Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	12
Bullock's Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	,,	6
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau tsai-tau-keuk	set	$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	26
Mutton Leg—Yeung Pei	,,	26
Mutton Shoulder—Yeung Shau	,,	24
Mutton Saddle—Yeung On Yuk	,,	16
Pig's Chitlings—Chu Chong	,,	4
Pig's Brains—Chü No	per set	3
Pig's Feet Chü Keuk	lb.	14
Pig's Fry—Chü Chap	,,	20
Pig's Head—Chü Tau	,,	18
Pig's Heart—Chü Sam	each	10
Pig's Kidneys—Chü Yiu	,,	10
Pig's Liver—Chü Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop—Chü Pai Kwat	,,	24
Pork Leg—Chü Pei	,,	28
Pork Loin—Chü Hau Tun	,,	28
Pork Fat or Lard—Chü Yau	,,	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
Sheep's Heart—Yeung Sam	each	08
Sheep's Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	,,	12
Sheep's Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chü Tsai	,,	—
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	,,	20
Suet, Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	,,	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	,,	20
Veal Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung, No. 1	,,	20
Lard—Chü Yau	,,	—

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yü	,,	26
Bream—Pin Yü	,,	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yü	,,	18
Carp—Li Yü	,,	22
Catfish—Chik Yü	,,	14
Codfish—Man Yü	,,	16
Crabs—Hai	,,	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yü	,,	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yü	,,	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	,,	10
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	,,	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	,,	14
Eels, Fresh water—Tam Shui Yü	,,	18
Eels, Yellow Wong Sin	,,	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	,,	36
Garoupa—Shek Pan	,,	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yü	,,	17
Herrings—Tso Pak	,,	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	,,	22
Labrus—Wong Fa Yü	,,	20
Loach—Wu Yü	,,	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	,,	20
Mackerel—Chi Yü	,,	22
Mong Fish—Mong Yü	,,	34
Mullet—Tsai Yü	,,	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	,,	12
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yü	,,	14
Perch—Tau Lo	,,	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	,,	18
Plaice—Pan Yü	,,	16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	,,	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	,,	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	,,	34
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	,,	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	,,	15
Roach—Chun Yü	,,	14
Salmon—Ma Yau	,,	32
Shark—Sha Yü	,,	8
Skate—Po Yü	,,	8
Shrimps—Ha	,,	25
Snapper—Lap Yü	,,	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yü	,,	28
Tench—Wan Yü	,,	18
Turbot—Tso Hau Yü	,,	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yü	,,	60

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	,,	30
Capons, Small Sin Kai	,,	30
Capons, Large—Sin Kai	,,	36
Duck—Ap	,,	24
Doves—Pan Kau	,,	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz.	17
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (fresh)	,,	21
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	35
Fowls, Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	,,	36
Geese—Ngo	,,	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	30
Pigeons, Foihow—Hoi Hau Pak Kap	,,	24
Turkey, Cock—Fo Fai Fung	lb.	60
Turkey, Hen—Fo Kai Na	,,	50
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Pheasant—Shan Kai	,,	—
Quail—Om Chun	,,	—
Partridges—Che Kú	,,	—

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Ko	,,	18
Bananas (bride's), Macao—Heung Chiu	,,	5
Carambola—Yeung To	,,	11
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	each	10
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	lb.	8
Lemons, America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	each	7
Lichees, dried (small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	lb.	28
Orange (Canton)	,,	—
Oranges (Canton) (sweet)—Shan-sheng Tim Chang	,,	—
Peanuts—Fa Shang	,,	10
Pears (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	,,	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Tsz	,,	12
Plantain—Tai Shiu	,,	2
Pumelo, Siam—Tsim Lo Yau	each	11
Walnuts—Hop To	lb.	14
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	,,	28

VEGETABLES, ETC.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	lb.	—
Beans, Sprouts—Nga Tsoi	,,	4
Beans, Long—Tau Kok	,,	8
Beet Root—Hung Tsoi Tau	,,	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	,,	7
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yün Kwa	,,	5
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ke	,,	5
Cabbage, Chinese (common)—Kai Tsoi	,,	8
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	,,	16
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	,,	—
Cauliflower (Large)—Ye Tsoi Fa	each	—
Cauliflower (Medium)	,,	—
Cauliflower (Small)	,,	—
Carrots—Kam Shun	,,	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	,,	9
Chillies, dried—Kon Lat Chiu	,,	25
Chillies, red—Hung Fa Chiu	,,	12
Chillies, green—Ching Lue Chiu	,,	6
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chü Liu	,,	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sün Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	,,	8
Ginger, old—Lo Keung	,,	10
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	,,	45
Indian Corn—Shuk Mai	each	06
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	,,	1
Water Chestnut—Ma Tai	lb.	5
Water Chestnuts, Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	,,	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tso Ku	,,	36
Okroes	,,	10
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau	,,	8
Onions, Green—Shang Chung	,,	5
Onions, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau	,,	6
Parsley—Kun Tsoi	,,	1.20
Potato, Sweet—Fan Shü	,,	3
Potato, Japanese—Yat Pun Shü Tsai	,,	3
Potato, American—Fa Ki Shü Tsai	,,	8
Pumpkin—Tung Kwa	,,	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	,,	6
Rhubarb (fresh)—Tai Wong	,,	—
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	,,	7
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	,,	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	,,	8
Taros—Wu Tau	,,	4
Turnips, Punti (Long)—Lo Pak	,,	4
Vegetables, Marrow—Tsit Kwa	,,	5
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	,,	18
Water Lily root—Lin Ngau	,,	5
Yams—Tai Shü	,,	6

In view of the prohibition of the export of certain food-stuffs from the United Kingdom, the prices of these articles can no longer be fixed. If, however, any consumer considers that he has been overcharged he may make representations to that effect to the Secretary of the Food Committee, Sanitary Board Offices, for investigation.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

A STATESMAN OF UNCOMMON ERUDITION.

M. Painleve, the new French Premier, was Minister of War in M. Ribot's Cabinet. He is a statesman of uncommon erudition. Much learning, however, has not robbed him of his action; he is as decisive and unequivocal as a proposition of Euclid. His mathematical talent contributed to the victory of Verdun. He was Minister of Education and Inventions at the time—under the Briand Ministry—and, with the aid of M. Borel, revised the old artillery tables for range-finding with the result that the guns had a new accuracy in destructive force. M. Painleve with MM. Borel and Adamard—also eminent mathematicians—is regarded as the continuator of the work of M. Henri Poincaré, the savant cousin of the President.

The new Premier, who, in conference with Mr. Lloyd George, soon settled the Greek business, has been emphatic from his youth up. He flung himself whole-heartedly into the Dreyfus case on the side of the prisoner, and led demonstrations in the Latin Quarter, where he was Professor of Mathematics at the Sorbonne. By the natural order of events, he became deputy for this Pays Latin, the nearest approach that France possesses to a University Constituency, and remained in that position for ten years. He interested himself in Army questions, but resisted the Three Years Bill, holding with Jaures, the Socialist orator, that it was better to have a small, highly-trained army and a fully developed reserve than a large and loose general system—a huge "barracks" army, in fact. But when war came, there was none more determined than he to secure "peace with honour" by force of arms. Like M. Ribot, he is a member of the Institute of France, his department being the Academy of Science.

His strong mind rebels against half-measures, and he opposed M. Briand when the latter tried to effect Cabinet changes which he considered inadequate. His same ardent temper led him to defend General Sarrail and come to London for the purpose—to lay the case before Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George—when it was a question of sending the French officer to Salonika. Sarrail, he said, was the victim of a cabal, and was wrongfully relieved of his command. As a scientist, M. Painleve is interested in all scientific developments, and was one of the first to perceive the possibilities of aviation. In the early days he flew with Wilbur Wright, when the celebrated inventor was experimenting in France with his machine.

SPORT.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

SOME RECENT COMPETITIONS.

Two competitions have been lately played off over the Fanling and Happy Valley Courses. In the Bogey Pool at Fanling, which was played on September 15th, 16th and 17th, there were eleven entries, and the winner was Mr. F. Bevington, all square.

BEAVIS CUP.

The result of the Beavis Cup competition, which was played off over the the Happy Valley course on September 15th, 16th and 17th, was as follows:—

Mr. A. K. Henderson	90—12=78	
Mr. K. M. Cumming		80(scr.)
Dr. Lindsay Woods	84—8=82	
Mr. S. Evans	93—9=84	
Mr. S. Powell	98—12=86	
Mr. S. H. Dodwell	90—2=88	
Mr. A. Ritchie	90—2=88	
Mr. A. H. Skelton	105—14=91	
Mr. W. D. Kraft	97—5=92	
Mr. Morton Smith	115—18=97	

HARVEY FAREWELL CUPS.

These cups have been presented by Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Harvey for a mixed foursomes competition to be played for quarterly over the Fanling Main Course. The rules will be according to medal play. The couple who obtain the most quarterly wins, or the lowest net scores if won by four different couples, between now and the end of March, 1918, will win the cups outright. In the event of a tie, the couple with the lowest gross scores to win, and if there is still a tie it should be played off. Competitors can play at any time during the quarter, but can only enter once in each quarter. Competitors are allowed to chose their own partner and their fellow competitors. The quarters end on September 30th, December 31st and March 31st, 1918. The handicaps on date of playing will be taken. The entrance fee is $1 per couple per quarter, and the proceeds from this source will be handed over to War Charities.

SWIMMING FROM KOBE TO OSAKA.

Sixteen members of the Osaka Swimming School took part in a race from Kobe to Osaka recently, the first men covering the distance of 20 miles in about seven hours.

The competitors left Kobe at 7.20 in the morning, accompanied by a boat in which were their instructor and others. From about noon onwards the swimmers had to swim against a strong current and in a choppy sea. Nearing Amagasaki all the swimmers were taken on the boat and served with light refreshments. They again took to the water, and Osaka was reached shortly after 3 o'clock.

COMPANY MEETING.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

At the fourth general meeting of shareholders of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, held at its head office in Paris, 74, rue Saint-Lazare, on the 29th June, a net profit of Frs. 2,193,028.23 was declared for the year ending the 31st of December, 1916, making a total of Frs. 2,343,909.80, with the balance brought forward from last account, which it was decided to deal with as follows:—

Frs. 109,651.42	To be added to statutory reserve fund.
„ 250,000.00	To be added to emergency fund.
„ 694,867.50	Being 6 per cent. dividend on paid-up capital, leaving a balance of Frs. 1,289,390.88 to be appropriated as follows:—
„ 103,158.40	9½ per cent. of the balance or the net profits for the term to the board and general management.
„ 71,000.00	Writing off property.
„ 300,000.00	To be added to Special reserve.
„ 217,500.00	Extra dividend on 87,000 ordinary shares.
„ 54,375.00	Extra dividend on 3,000 founders' shares.
„ 538,357.48	To be carried forward to new account.
Frs. 2,343,909.80.	

POLISH TROOPS IN AUSTRIA.

A Copenhagen dispatch quotes the fact that Polish legions have been sent from Warsaw to the Austrian front, to relieve the Italian pressure, thus indicating the critical situation on this front, where the shortage of men is felt keenly.

LABOUR UNREST IN JAPAN.

"YOMIURI'S" FEARS FOR THE FUTURE.

The increase in the number of strikes in Japan is regretted by the *Yomiuri*, which calls upon the Government authorities and the capitalists to pay closer attention to the question. According to the latest statistics compiled by the Home Department, says the Tokio journal, already over 180 strikes have been recorded since January this year. This is a remarkable increase when compared with the 70 or 80 strikes in 1915 and the 100 or so in 1916. Of all the strikes that have broken out this year, those at the Nagasaki Shipbuilding Yard and the Muroran Steel Foundry were on the largest scale. The former strike was referred to in a recent number of the *Outlook* as the most serious labour trouble that Japan has experienced of late years. The strikes hitherto recorded in this country have been started, almost without exception, for an increase of wages. The strikers give as one of the reasons for putting forward this demand that the economic presure is growing stronger as the natural consequence of the appreciation in the price of commodities. In some cases, however, the demand is based upon the attitude of capitalists and factory-owners, who distribute the enormous profits they have derived from the war among their *employés* with a very sparing hand.

Though it is undeniable (proceeds the *Yomiuri*) that the Japanese working classes are growing more intelligent and consequently more alive to their rights and interests, they do not stand on their rights so strongly as their European comrades. This is partly due to the economic pressure being less felt here, but largely to some beautiful traits characteristic of Japanese labourers. In most cases of strikes in this country, the trouble has been amicably settled by a concession on the part of the capitalists concerned, but it is difficult to say whether all future strikes will be settled in the same manner. The *Yomiuri* is disinclined to believe that the Japanese working classes will ever come to entertain such dangerous thoughts as are held by some of the European labouring classes, but it nevertheless thinks that they may be capable of anything in an extremity. It is therefore absurd, in the paper's opinion, to attach little importance to the labour problem for the simple reason that all the strikes in the past have been settled without much difficulty.

The present Government has under contemplation a scheme for establishing a Labour Bureau in the Home Office with a view to nipping future labour troubles in the bud. Inasmuch, however, as the capitalists and factory-owners are the parties who are in the best position to solve the labour problem, the *Yomiuri* hopes that the problem will receive constant attention at the hands of these people.

SHIPBUILDING IN AMERICA

The President's order authorizing the Emergency Fleet Corporation to assume the full powers given the Executive to build ships and to purchase or requisition partly completed vessels and ship materials has been followed by an opportunity to simplify the whole problem. Gen. Goethals had his programme ready for the President's word of release, though Chairman Denman has temporarily withheld his approval of it. It shows that wooden ships have by no means been slighted, even though the ultimate emphasis will be upon steel. Contracts for 348 wooden ships of 1,218,000 tons have been let, and contracts for 100 more are pending; while contracts for only 77 steel ships, of 642,800 tons, have been let. In the future steel construction will be particularly "speeded up." Two Government-owned plants are at once to be contracted for, which will turn out 400 such ships of 2,500,000 tons in a maximum period of two years. Already designs and materials for the yards are ready. Finally, yards which now have more than 1,500,000 tons of shipping for private account under construction will be Federalized, the ships commandeered, work expedited, and new construction undertaken as fast as they are cleared. Thus Goethals' programme looks to placing the United States in possession of a minimum of about 6,000,000 tons of shipping within two years. For this immense work more money will naturally be needed. Even wooden ships will have their place on the seas when peace comes, while our steel fleet will be invaluable.—*Nation N.Y.*

NO 1 HONGKONG V.A.D.

The annal "Efficiency Test" will take place after the lecture at the Military Hospital on Friday, 28th inst.

All members of the Detachment are expected to be present at 10.15 a.m., wearing uniform, badges, and any medals they may have been awarded. The following have been passed as "Efficient" for the year ending Sept. 20th, 1917:—

In First Aid—Mrs. Alabaster, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Bowley, Mrs. Cousland, Miss Chisholm, Mrs. Danby, Mrs. Gegg, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Brotherton Harker, Miss Hastings, Mrs. Hayward, Miss Judah, Mrs. Leask, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Wilkinson and Miss Worters.

In Home Nursing—Mrs. Goldsmith, Miss Judah, Miss D. Lander, Mrs. Mansfield and Miss Piercy.

Course of Lectures—Mrs. Tisdall has kindly consented to Lecture on "Home Nursing." First Lecture at the Helena May Institute on Friday, Oct. 12th, at 6 p.m.

W. WILKINSON
(Acting Adjutant and Hon Sec.).

THE ORGANISERS OF MISCHIEF.

BERNSTORFF AND CO.

[BY FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE.]

In the midst of our preoccupation with the Hun menace aloft, afloat, and ashore we ought not to lose sight of its diplomatic tentacles. These are now being spread with quite particular energy in Sweden and Norway.

Events having put an abrupt end to German schemings in the Far West and the Far East—in the United States and China—they have been promptly resumed in the Far North by the expert plotters who until a few months ago were intriguing for Kaiser and Fatherland in Washington and Peking.

I refer to Count von Bernstorff, who is now "co-ordinating" German interests at Stockholm, and to Admiral von Hintze, late Minister to China, who has taken charge at Christiania. Von Hintze followed the Berlin Foreign Office's bomb shipment to Norway a few days after "diplomatic courier" Rantenfels' arrest; von Bernstorff has been in Sweden for some weeks. They have now joined hands across the peaceful Scandinavian peninsula. "I know them and their special talents well, and I say advisedly that they will bear the closest watching which Allied vigilance is capable of bestowing upon them. Trouble and turmoil have followed in their wake during the past ten years as inevitably as night succeeded day. They have never been assigned to missions which did not hide some dark Prussian strategem with consequences eventually disastrous to the countries which they blighted with their domicile.

Bernstorff's career is part of contemporary history, and is well-known to most Englishmen who keep abreast of international affairs. His nativity predestined him to be a specialist in English-speaking environments, for he was born in London when his father was Prussian Minister to the Court of St. James. From 1902 to 1906 Bernstorff was Councillor of the German Embassy in London, where he devoted himself and his undoubted powers of agreeableness and personal magnetism to the task of regaining the favour of British "society" which Germany forfeited during the Boer War. From 1906 to 1908 Bernstorff was the Kaiser's Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General at Cairo. In 1908 he became Ambassador at Washington, and for nearly nine years he was occupied in spinning that nation-wide web of espionage, intrigue, and internecine strife which the American Government and people have not yet even contrived to tear to pieces. Bernstorff builded well and deep in the United States.

A REVOLUTION MAKER.

Admiral von Hintze, if possible, even a more consummate organiser of mischief than Bernstorff. His successive places of abode since 1905 speak for themselves—Russia, Mexico, and China. Revolutions would seem to be his forte. For many years the Houses of Hohenzollern and Romanoff maintained a remarkable system of "personal adjutants" at each other's Courts. Nominally only courtiers who "flounced about" with the Sovereigns on spectacular occasions as members of the Imperial entourages, these "adjutants" were in reality super-Ambassadors in Berlin and Petrograd. Their missions were to spy out ceaselessly that strange land which hedges a throne. In the case of the Kaiser's emissary at the Winter Palace and Tsarskoe Selo, we may be sure that the work was done with vaunted Prussian *Gründlichkeit* (thoroughness). Von Hintze, a shrewd young naval officer at the time, was appointed to be *à la suite* of the Czar on William II.'s behalf about the time of the 1905 Russian Revolution. He rendered such effective service in the realm of underground diplomacy in Petrograd that he was appointed German Minister to Mexico about 1911, when the Diaz-Madero-Huerta crisis plunged that unhappy Republic into eternal chaos.

In the United States Government's archives there is evidence in plenty to show that German intrigue had more than its share in keeping the fires of Mexican unrest burning. Leaving them well alight, with a Villa-Carranza feud to ensure their unquenchability, von Hintze was promoted again—this time to become supervisor-in-chief of Germany's machinations in China. His activities were restless in Peking from 1914 until his dismissal by the Chinese Government a few weeks ago. I pay von Hintze the tribute of believing that the War-or-No-War-with-Germany revolution now convulsing China is to no inconsiderable extent the fruit of his labour.

These are the men now at the helm of German affairs in Northern Europe. Their records are a guarantee that they will stick at nothing to undermine Allied interests in that region. It is undoubtedly something more than a coincidence that even remote Turkey has just established a "special mission" in Stockholm, and placed at its head a notorious Young Turk mischief-maker. Ismail Janbolat, late chief of the Turkish Secret Police and one of the organisers of Armenian massacres.

We shall do well to keep a sharp eye on *Herren* Bernstorff, Hintze, and Janbolat.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Officer—"That's a pretty awkward lot you've got now, Sergeant."

Sorely Tried Sergeant-Instructor—"They are that, sir. It's the like o' them, sir, as brings 'ome to us what a horrible thing this war is, sir!"

TWO VIEWS ON GERMAN COLONIES.

SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL?

OR NATIVES TO CHOOSE THEIR RULING POWER?

There was an interesting discussion on the future of German colonies at the conference called by the Anti-Slavery Society, and held in the Lincolnshire Conference Room, Westminster, recently.

There was a sharp difference of opinion between speakers, who desired the fate of the colonies to be settled (on the lines of the Prime Minister's Glasgow speech) after a consultation with the native population, and those who, like Mr. Noel Buxton, think that the interests of the natives would be best secured by a system of international control.

The former was the view put forward in the official resolution of the society submitted to the conference, and the following resolution, which was finally carried unanimously, represented a compromise between the two schools of thought:—

"That in any reconstruction of Africa which may result from this war, the interests of the native inhabitants, and also their wishes so far as those wishes can be clearly ascertained, should be recognised as among the principal factors on which a decision as to their destiny should be based."

The resolution as originally put forward contained this proposal in a more definite form, and laid it down that there should be no transference of tropical territory from one Power to another until after an international congress was held to remodel existing engagements, which should guarantee to the native races full liberty to develop their industrial and national life.

Sir Victor Buxton, who presided, said there was abundant evidence that compulsory labour had prevailed in the ex-German colonies, and had been used for private enterprise with the knowledge and support of the Administration. We must see that, whatever was the future of these territories, arrangements must be made to safeguard the natives from forced labour. During the war the inhabitants of the German colonies had welcomed the Allied troops as liberators, and there was the greatest possible danger that if the colonies were restored to Germany the natives would be exposed to terrible reprisals.

Sir Henry Johnston said that the Allies must remember that it was the declared intention of German statesmen to organise their African colonies in the future so as to split the British and French Colonial Empire. The wishes of the natives must be consulted, and it was hardly open to the Allies to exclude them from the application of the same principle which they were prepared to apply to European races now under oppression. If by some miracle the majority of the natives wished to be restored to Germany they must be restored, but it was not likely.

He could not agree to the policy of leaving the natives of these territories to themselves. They would have to undergo a considerable period of tutelage before that could happen. If East Africa, for instance, was left to its inhabitants, it would soon be seething with internecine warfare, and the slave trade would soon revive. He was also opposed to putting the colonies under international control, on the ground that there did not exist at present an international conscience to which to appeal, but we could appeal to a national conscience. It it was left to the international congress which would decide the terms of peace to allot to certain Powers on the victorious side the charge of these German colonies steps must be taken to consult the native population. He had not much doubt what would happen in those territories which had had experience of British rule.

The original resolution was opposed by Mr. C. R. Buxton, Mr. Noel Buxton, M.P., Mr. Graham Wallas, and others. Mr. C. R. Buxton urged that to retain possession of the colonies on the ground that it was the native desire would lay us open to the charge of hypocrisy. Were we prepared to apply the same principle to the natives of Egypt or India?

Mr. Noel Buxton moved an amendment to the effect that the interests of the natives would be best secured by a system of international control, which would prohibit the exploitation of native races, discriminating tairffs, and warlike establishments of any kind, except for the purposes of police. Under these conditions the administration of the area might be delegated to the great colonising Powers. An overwhelming allocation of native territories to any one Power would lead to international strife, and it would be bad for the natives. The prohibition of the arming of the natives would prevent the raising of a great black army.

Mr. Graham Wallas, who supported this amendment, urged that if any form of international control was ruled out beforehand as impossible we should be practically denying the whole of President Wilson's programme for an International League of Peace and the formation of an international will for doing at least part of the work of the world.

Commander Wedgwood, M.P., said that in any reconstruction of Africa the interests of the natives must be considered before those of the exploiting Powers. He thought it would be quite possible to find out what the natives wished, if people were employed for the purpose in whom the natives had a certain amount of trust. We must regard Africa, he said, not as a country from which dividends are to be drawn, but as a country in which liberty must be established.

Sir George Toulmin, M.P., said that nothing would suit Germany better than to have large tracts of Africa thrown into the international arena. That would make it possible for her by intrigue and other means to enlarge her dominion in Africa. In any case the black populations of Africa must no longer be regarded as counters in the diplomatic game, to be tossed about from one Power to another.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

THE "PALL MALL" WHISKY.
11 YEARS OLD.
$30 per case.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
"OLD SQUARE"
UNVARIED FOR 150 YEARS.
$28 per case.

WHITE HORSE CELLAR WHISKY.
Island of Islay and Glenlivet.
$26 per case.

CLAN MACKENZIE WHISKY.
OLD MATURED.
$26 per case.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S **** BRANDY.
BOTTLED IN FRANCE.
$38 per case.

18

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain. Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—
Wing On Co., Ltd.
Sincere Co., Ltd.
Sun Co., Ltd.
Cheong Tai.
Nam Hing Loong.
Ty Sing.
Sang Tai.
Kwan Tye.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from SINCERE CO., LTD.

Stocked by THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

PRICES DUTY PAID.
QUARTS—$20.00 per case of 4 dozen.
or $5.10 per Dozen.
PINTS — $26.50 per case of 8 dozen.
or $3.40 per dozen.

Admitted to be the Best Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

[467-2

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Wilchert TRADE SHOE MARK
THE FINEST FOOTWEAR FOR LADIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

BY a British Qualified Medical Man, an appointment as a SURGEON on board a steamer sailing for Singapore.
Apply—
"M. D.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1061

JOINT SERVICE OF THE NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"WILLIS"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from which delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th Sept., at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 29th Sept., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th Sept., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1917. [1062

C. T. BOWRING & CO., LTD., LONDON.

(BOWRING & Co., New York Correspondent.)

DESIRE to appoint LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES in HONGKONG, in connection with their Import and Export department (Produce, General Merchandise, etc.). Established British Firms preferred. Apply direct to London, giving fullest details and credentials.
[1049

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on MONDAY, 1st October, 1917, if sufficient support be forthcoming.

Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1917. [1003

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY

(BRITISH SECTION).

WINTER TIMING OF LOCAL TRAINS.

On and after SATURDAY, September 22nd, and until further notice

The following Trains are cancelled:—

DOWN TRAINS
From SHUM CHUN 6.15 P.M. 9.06 P.M.

UP TRAINS
From KOWLOON 5.18 P.M. (Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays only)

In place of the above the following Trains will run:—

DOWN TRAINS
From SHUM CHUN 5.30 P.M.
" 6.25 " (except Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays).
" 6.00 " (Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays only).

UP TRAINS
From KOWLOON 4.50 P.M. (Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays only).

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, 20th September, 1917. [1060

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., Retired, of 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W. 2., wishes to remind the readers of this paper that his advice is available, now as for the last sixteen years, to all those of known position who agree to his conditions.

The war, which has pitilessly exposed the weaknesses of many Insurance Offices, has triumphantly vindicated the soundness of Mr. Henderson's advice.

Out of thirty British Offices, whose valuations took place during 1916, only five maintained their pre-war bonus rate: included amongst these five are the two Offices most frequently recommended by Mr. HENDERSON and, moreover, the bonuses declared by these two Offices are respectively the highest and second highest of the whole thirty. Moreover, of neither of these Offices has the bonus rate ever once receded throughout their long history since they were established in 1836 and 1826 respectively.

When advice which has thus been vindicated by time can be got free of charge, subject only to reasonable conditions, why not write and ask for it?
[1066

INTIMATIONS

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 5.30 P.M.
S. E. GREEN,
Hon. Secretary.
[1055

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL on WEDNESDAY, 26th September, 1917, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.
R. HENDERSON,
Secretary.
[1056

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices on SATURDAY, the 29th of September, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 29th September, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1917. [1000

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND of $2.50 per Share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.

Notice is further given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1917. [1012

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment IN STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.
A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [956

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
45, Connaught Road Central.
[900

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICE in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Moreton Terrace and Wongneichong Road.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[29

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings
[941

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELILIOS TERRACE.
From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.
No. 4, DES VŒUX VILLAS, No. 53, PEAK.
No. 2, FAIRVIEW, No. 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Ice House Street).
ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For Sale—"GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
30

AUCTION

For Sale by Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements "Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914," as amended from time to time by Ordinances, I of 1915, XIX of 1915, XVI of 1916 and VI of 1917 and as adopted in this State:

All that land known as **THE BATU LIMA ESTATE** consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, **RENT FREE.** About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

(a) 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
(b) 1 Store (63' x 22'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
(c) 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earth floor.
(d) 1 Factory (32' x 16'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 nand machines, 28 latex pails and over 9,000 cups.
(e) 15 Coolie houses (each 18 x 14'). Plank walls attap roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE $100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Lease, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

(1) $30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of $10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.

(2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special conditions:—

(1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.

(2) For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.

(3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions, to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.

(4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association if legislation should be introduced enabling the Memorandum of Association to be altered by the insertion of such provisions.

(5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchaser, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,
Liquidator

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO,
29th June, 1917. [813

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 109, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
C. H. GALE,
P. W. Dept.
[1054

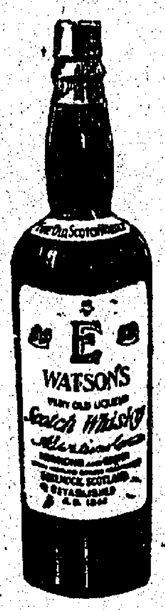
WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

BY an ENGLISH LADY in Yunnan China, an Eurasian or Portuguese Companion. Good home. Knowledge of French desirable. Please apply stating salary required, age and full particulars to—
Box 17,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
41

INTIMATION

WATSON'S E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



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EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.
[12

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1917.

M. PAINLEVE AND GENERAL SMUTS ON THE WAR.

M. PAINLEVE, the new French Premier, is emphatically a man of action. Formerly Professor of Mathematics at Sorbonne, he employed his knowledge, while Minister of Education and Inventions under the Briand Ministry, to revise the old artillery table for range-finding, and thereby contributed to the success of the French at Verdun. Always interested in scientific development, too, he was one of the first to perceive the possibilities of aviation, and flew with WILBUR WRIGHT when the celebrated inventor was experimenting in France with his machine. In conjunction with Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, he is regarded as responsible for the decisive steps which resulted in the settlement of the Greek difficulty. Although he had previously resisted the Bill to extend the service of conscripts from two to three years, none, we are told, was more determined than he when war broke out to secure "peace with honour" by force of arms. That this determination remains unabated is shown by the stirring speech in which he outlined his policy to the French Chamber this week. The Government, he declared, would devote its undivided attention to assembling all the forces of the nation for the supreme phase of the war, and, as an earnest of this, he has followed the example set by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE and formed a special War Cabinet. He emphasised the fact that the nearer the end of the war approached the more essential to victory would be the moral resistance of the nation, against which the enemy, unable to conquer on the battlefield, was redoubling his efforts. This, of course, was an allusion to the various attempts of the Central European Powers to trade upon the war-weariness of the world in order to negotiate a peace which shall leave their crimes unpunished and enable them to resume hostilities whenever the occasion may appear favourable. The Government, says M. PAINLEVE, will redouble its vigilance against these insidious plans. Since 1914 France's "blood has been shed in torrents," but, "no enemy manœuvres and no individual weaknesses" can turn France from her "unshakable determination." She will continue to fight until she secures the liberation of Alsace-Lorraine, reparation for damage and ruin wrought by the enemy, and a just peace wherein "effective guarantees shall protect the society of nations against all aggression on the part of one among them." The accomplishment of these aims now depends solely upon the persistence of the Allies. Progress may often seem slow, but, as M. PAINLEVE reminded his hearers, in the Carso region, and on the Sereth, as well as in Artois, during the past few months great things have been accomplished, the results of which will be shown by developments to be more far-reaching than is at present apparent. A similar assurance is given by General SMUTS, who speaks with the authority of an experienced soldier-statesman and a member of the British War Cabinet. Instructed by experience, he says, we have adopted tactics which may not be very showy, but their results are mathematically certain. These tactics consist in progressing by advances, strictly limited, on ground rendered untenable by the superiority of our artillery. They cost a minimum to us and inflict a maximum of losses on the enemy—a claim which is proved by the announcement that the Army Estimates have been exceeded owing to the casualties amongst our own troops being lower than was anticipated as the result of last year's operations. There is no longer any question regarding winning. "To-day," affirms General SMUTS, "we have won, and the Germans know it quite well." They virtually admitted it when they launched their campaign of indiscriminate submarining in a despairing attempt to compel the Allies to relax their strangle-hold. The time-limit which they fixed has been almost reached, and, in addition to the mortification of seeing their designs frustrated, they find their enemies reinforced with the limitless resources in men, money and material of the United States of America. With her food problem becoming more acute, her economic future hopelessly compromised, her man-power approaching exhaustion, and her military equipment being eclipsed by that of her foes, Germany realises that her doom is inevitable. Hence her desire for peace. "But, despite the horrors of carnage, we must continue till the lesson is graven deep into the hearts of the German people. The stake is the largest that the human race ever played for, and patience and confidence are all that we now need in order to be certain of gaining it."

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Mr. L. N. Leefe, Hon. Secretary, informs us that the Committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the War Charities to arrange the celebration of "Our Day" on October 18th has decided to repeat the sale of Roses which was so successful and prominent a feature of the proceedings a year ago.

Subscriptions to the Lady May Rose Fund will now be gratefully received, and applications for Roses should be addressed to Lady May, Government House, with the envelope marked "Rose Fund." Cheques should be made payable to Lady May and crossed.

In view of the fact that Lady May has not yet returned to the Colony it is important that the marking "Rose Fund" be not omitted; otherwise, applications will not be opened.

Several generous donors whose names will be published later have very kindly defrayed the cost of the Roses, and it is fervently hoped that the proceeds of the Sale of Roses will exceed even those of a year ago.

Lord Lansdowne stated recently that the needs of the British Red Cross work were now not less than £8,000 a day, so the call is pressing.

The names of subscribers and the amounts subscribed will be notified daily in the Press.

Among the local residents who returned to the Colony yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. H. Hancock, Mr. J. de B. Lancaster, Rev. and Mrs. J. Kirk Maconachie, Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mrs. A. Ritchie and Mrs. N. L. Watson.

The Kowloon Cricket Club will be "At Home" on Saturday from 4 p.m., when Mrs. P. R. Wolff will present the prizes won in connection with the recent Tennis Tournament. The programme for the afternoon includes tennis and croquet. Tea will be served. By kind permission of Major Ardoino and Officers, the band of the 74th Punjabis will be in attendance.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

SCENE AT KENNEDY TOWN BATHING BEACH.

Before Mr. Wood, a Chinese attendant at the Kennedy Town bathing beach was charged with assaulting another Chinese, who was bathing at the place.

It was stated that the complainant went up to the attendant and asked him for the use of his boat, as a boy was drowning. The attendant replied that he could see no boy drowning, and then the complainant asked for the loan of the boat for the purpose of fishing. The attendant told him that the boat was not for that purpose, whereupon the complainant became angry and attempted to push the boat towards the sea; he also pushed the defendant away. This led to words and also to blows, and it was alleged that the defendant picked up a rake and struck the complainant on the head with it, causing several small wounds. Then the attendant was set upon by several Chinese, who chased him to his hut. The attendant locked himself in, but the attackers pelted the door with stones to such effect that the door was broken down. Then the police arrived and explanations resulted in the defendant being charged with assault.

The defendant contended that the complainant fell upon the rake during the skirmish, and that it was not used by him (the defendant) at all.

The defendant was fined $20, or, in default, one month's hard labour.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 20th.

GENERAL LUK AND THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

General Luk Wing-ting has gone to Lungchow to inspect the newly-recruited troops. He has ordered the expeditionary troops to stop their march to Hunan pending a reply to his demands upon the Peking Government.

Luk has asked the Tuchun to pay three million instead of one million dollars towards the expenses of the expeditionary forces.

The ex-Civil Governor of the Kwangs, Shum Chun-huen, has sent a deputy to General Luk Wing-ting to offer his assistance to the expedition. The deputy will come to Canton to meet the Tuchun soon.

HUNAN DECLARES INDEPENDENCE.

The Tuchun, having received a message stating that Hunan has declared its independence, has invited all the Authorities to go to his yamen to consult as to the situation.

The Tuchun is required to deliver arms to Kwangsi as soon as possible.

YUNNAN MILITARY OFFICERS AND THE TUCHUN.

The Commander of the 4th Division of Yunnan troops, Fang Sing-to, and all his chief officers suddenly proceeded to the Tuchun's yamen and asked the Tuchun to discuss with them some subject the nature of which has not been divulged.

A military meeting was held in the Generalissimo's office yesterday.

LI LIEH-KWAN ILL.

Li Lieh-kwan is sick and has recently gone to hospital.

A DISAPPEARANCE.

The Chairman of the Provincial Assembly has disappeared.

Two negroes were caught in a terrific thunder-storm in the South and took refuge in a barn, but before they could enter they were completely drenched.

The thunder crashed and pealed between flashes of lightning and blinding dashes of rain. One of the darkies thought maybe a little strong language would ease his mind, but his companion remonstrated with him.

"Look heah, yo' Charles Richard—yo' quit yo' cussin'. Don't yo' know dat Gawd's got yo' completely in his power jest now?"

THE WAR.

VIOLENT GERMAN BOMBARDMENT AT VERDUN.

ENEMY LOSES TWO SUBMARINES.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

BRITISH AND FRENCH INSTRUCTORS FOR ARMY.

Franco-Belgian Front

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

LONDON, September 19th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing special to report.

GREAT RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIRING.

LATER.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There is great reciprocal artillery firing in the Ypres sector. Aeroplanes, on Tuesday, despite the most unfavourable weather, continued to observe for our artillery. One enemy machine was driven down. Two of ours are missing.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official wireless message states:—There has been intense drum-fire in Flanders.

FRENCH FRONT.

AN ENEMY EFFORT NULLIFIED.

PARIS, September 19th.

A *communiqué* states:—Our fire nullified an attempted attack to the south of Juvincourt. To the east of Cmonne the artillery duel continued to be violent.

On the Beaumont-Bezonvaux front, on the right bank of the Meuse, the enemy was unable to attack.

VIOLENT STRUGGLE.

A *communiqué* states:—A German attack on the salient to the west of Froidmont Farm was repulsed after a short but violent struggle. In Champagne, in the region of Souain and Teton, a lively bombardment was sustained.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 19th.

A German official wireless report states:—A French attack on a three-kilometre front to the west of Beaumont broke down. We shot down sixteen aeroplanes yesterday.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE?

PARIS, September 20th.

It is semi-officially announced that the German bombardment on the Aisne, Champagne and Verdun, which has already lasted twenty-four hours, continues most violent, and apparently it presages an enemy offensive.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALKANS FRONT.

FRENCH CAPTURE HEIGHT.

PARIS, September 19th.

A Eastern *communiqué* states:—In the Lake region, the French carried a height nine kilometres to the north-west of Momulista on Lake Ochrida.

ROUMANIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, September 19th.

A Russian *communiqué* states:—The Roumanians captured a height to the south of Grozesci, in the region of Ocna.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 19th.

A German official wireless message states:—Roumanian attacks in the Oituz Valley were initially successful to the south of Grozesci, but a counter-thrust repulsed the attacks.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, September 19th.

An Italian official message states:—We took 200 prisoners in the Sugana Valley and repulsed attacks on the Bainsizza Plateau.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TWO ENEMY SUBMARINES SUNK.

COPENHAGEN, September 19th.

Thirty miles south-east of the Shetlands a British steamer sank a German submarine which was shelling a neutral sailing vessel.

A second submarine which attacked the steamer was sunk by a British destroyer.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MONTREAL DYNAMITER ARRESTED.

MONTREAL, September 20th.

Monette, the ringleader of the dynamiters of Lord Athelstane's residence, has been arrested.

CANADIAN FRUIT EXPORTS TO AUSTRALIA.

OTTAWA, September 20th.

Australia has raised the embargo on Canadian apples and restricts importation to ten thousand boxes.

DIRECTOR OF FOOD ECONOMY.

LONDON, September 20th.

Sir Arthur Yapp, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., has been appointed Director of Food Economy.

GREEK GENERAL ARRESTED

ATHENS, September 20th.

General Papoulas, who ordered the Greek troops to fire on the Allies on December 1st, 1916, has been arrested at Missolonghi.

SWEDEN DENOUNCING GERMAN APOLOGY.

GERMANY'S ABUSE OF SWEDEN'S CONFIDENCE.

STOCKHOLM, September 20th.

It is officially announced that the Swedish Minister at Berlin was instructed on the 10th inst. to strongly protest in connection with the Luxburg affair, pointing out that the German authorities had abused Sweden's confidence in a particularly grave manner.

EARLIER CABLES.

STOCKHOLM, September 19th.

The newspapers, including the Germanophiles, are unanimous in denouncing Germany's apology over the Luxburg affair as insufficient. They demand satisfaction for the injury done to Sweden.

BRITISH MILITARY MISSION ON ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, September 19th.

Lord Derby and a British Military Mission have been visiting the Italian Front, where they gained first-hand knowledge of the difficulties on the Carso, the Middle Isonzo, the mountains of Cadore and the plateaux which the Italians have overcome and still have to overcome. They were also able to appreciate the value of the Italian recent and past successes.

CONFIDENCE IN NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, September 19th.

The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 378 votes to 1.

LATEST CABLES.

PARIS, September 20th.

In the Chamber, M. Ribot emphasised that the nearer the end of the war came the more careful must the Allies be to baffle the enemy manœuvres designed to separate and weaken them. Germany knew the Allies would be victorious if they remained united, hence her sole aim now is to effect disunion. France's sacrifices entitled her to hold her head high; she deserved the world's admiration, and she demanded only justice, an indispensable preliminary to which was the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and reparation for the criminal destruction of her invaded territories. Without these a durable peace was impossible. "She must also have guarantees which are only existent in the will of the nation. What will be the value of the signature of the German Government if the German people are not behind it?" (Cheers.)

M. Ribot, referring to the Pope's Note asked, "Must we despise the high authority of the Pope and reply to all invitations to conferences? Who above all desire us to reply? Those who themselves refuse to answer questions. We replied to President Wilson when he asked what were our war aims. Who did not reply to him? The Central Empires did not reply. It is now announced they are going to reply to the Pope. We await this reply, but it must be pointed out that even in the Pope's Note the passage concerning Belgium far from satisfied the universal conscience. Whatever our enemies promise us, even to the extent of agreeing to restore Alsace-Lorraine, we must be certain we are not being drawn into a snare."

After the debate there was an interpellation regarding the Cabinet's war measures and aims. The questions demanded a reply to the enemy peace manœuvres in the shape of the Stockholm Conference and the Papal Note.

M. Painleve replied that France adhered to President Wilson's reply to the Pope.

M. Ribot, when asked to fulfil a promise to publish the inter-Allied agreements, said that France had no secret diplomacy. She was ready to reveal everything, but she must act in concert with the Allies. It was Petrograd that asked him to defer the publication of the inter-Allied Treaties.

Continuing, M. Ribot reiterated that France not merely claimed Alsace-Lorraine, but reparation for the destruction wrought by the inhuman enemy and guarantees of a durable peace. In not answering the Pope's Note, France was in agreement with Great Britain, Italy and Russia.

EARLIER CABLES.

KING GEORGE IN SCOTLAND

EXPRESSES SATISFACTION WITH WORKERS.

LONDON, September 19th.

His Majesty the King to-day toured the principal steel and iron works in Lanarkshire and warmly shook hands with William Hodge, a brother of the Pensions Minister, who is an *employé* in the same steel works where the Minister formerly worked.

Conversing with a member of the Executive of the Steel Smelters' Union, His Majesty expressed his satisfaction that the smelters had worked so harmoniously with the Government.

The King subsequently watched the pouring out of fifty tons of steel, presenting a veritable river of flame.

SUBMARINE DESIGNER COMMITS SUICIDE.

BALTIMORE, September 19th.

Herr Gottholdersusse, one of the designers of the submarine *Deutschland*, who voyaged to Baltimore in that submarine, has committed suicide by hanging.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

AMERICA'S DETERMINATION.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 19th.

At the Convention of the United States' Chambers of Commerce the assembly was addressed by Mr. Baker, a member of the Cabinet, and Mr. Lane, who both made vigorous speeches announcing America's determination to fight till Germany is compelled to give hostages to keep peace.

LATEST CABLES.

LABOUR MISSION TO RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, September 20th.

President Wilson is sending to Russia a Mission of sixty Labourites to counteract the German propaganda that the United States are undemocratic.

EARLIER CABLES.

STRIKES ON PACIFIC COAST.

WASHINGTON, September 19th.

The Chairman of the Shipping Board has appealed to Mr. Gompers to intervene and end the strikes, which are endangering the shipbuilding programme on the Pacific Coast.

LATEST CABLES.

WASHINGTON, September 20th.

The Chairman of the Shipping Board has definitely postponed his trip to the Pacific, as the prospect of the strike settlement has improved.

EARLIER CABLES.

GOVERNMENT TO SEIZE NEUTRAL SHIPS AND CARGOES.

WASHINGTON, September 19th.

A New York message says a hundred thousand tons of grain and foodstuffs are rotting in the holds of neutral vessels in New York, Boston and Baltimore, where 750,000 tons of shipping are thus rendered idle.

The Government is credited with the intention of seizing the ships and cargoes.

ATLANTIC CITY, September 20th.

The Vice-Chairman of the Shipping Board has announced that the Government is powerless to commandeer neutral ships held up in ports, but the neutrals are ready to use the tonnage in carrying cargo between American ports when the United States permitted. Hundreds of thousands of tons are available for this service.

NEW SOUTH WALES PREMIER ENTERTAINED TO LUNCHEON.

NEW YORK, September 19th.

Lord Northcliffe gave a luncheon to the Hon. Mr. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, who was warmly welcomed by the Mayor, Mr. Mitchell, and other prominent men numbering two hundred.

A speech by Mr. Holman aroused enthusiasm. He declared that the war must be fought to a finish in order that democracy might be enabled to take up its gigantic task with a free hand, undismayed by the frightful spectre of Prussian militarism. Although far removed from the scene of actual strife, Australians, like Americans and Canadians, had taken their place in the ranks with the veterans of France and England, and had covered themselves with glory. In all sincerity, he predicted that the patriotic sons of America would also make their presence felt in no uncertain way on the battlefield in Europe. He declared that the impressive earnestness with which America had set herself to work with such enthusiasm could only be shown by a people thoroughly imbued by the principles of democracy.

Mr. Holman continued:—"What the people of the United States are doing now we in Australia have already done. Our young men took up arms with the same alacrity and enthusiasm. The spiritual change which came over the nation when the news was first received of Belgium's plight was little short of marvellous. The same may be said of the great American nation, although you were more deliberate in accepting the challenge." He predicted that when he next visited New York it would be to celebrate the achievement of a glorious victory by the Allies.

Lord Northcliffe paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Holman as one of the most remarkable statesmen of the Empire, for which the future holds many things.

LATEST CABLES.

LOANS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, September 20th.

Further instalments of ten million sterling and four million sterling, respectively, were paid yesterday to Great Britain and France.

WAR TUITION BY BRITISH AND FRENCH OFFICERS.

British and French officers experienced on the Western Front in bombing and artillery control, in aeroplane observation and other specialised subjects are being attached to the training camps in the United States.

Three hundred thousand men of the National Army are now *en route* to the sixteen training camps. This represents 45 per cent. of the *quota* under the first call.

AMERICA'S OIL SUPPLY.

NEW YORK, September 20th.

The President of the Standard Oil Company has declared that America is able to produce all the necessary supplies of crude oil, petrol and kerosene for America's and the Allies' demands. The oil refining capacity was greater than the demand, and the supply was assured for the next five years.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

KORNILOFF TO BE COURT-MARTIALLED.

PETROGRAD, September 20th.

It has been announced that General Korniloff will be tried by Court-martial, with a jury trial at the instance of the Councils of Workmen and Soldiers.

The trial will be at the front, not at Petrograd.

APPOINTMENTS.

M. Terestchenko has been appointed Deputy Premier, and M. Nekrassof has been appointed Governor-General of Finland, in succession to M. Itakhovitch, who has resigned owing to ill-health.

EARLIER CABLES.

FAITHFUL COSSACKS.

PETROGRAD, September 19th.

A meeting of Don Cossacks at Novo Cherkask petitioned the Government to countermand the order for the arrest of General Kaledin, and reiterated that the Cossacks had always been faithful to the Government.

The commander of troops at Moscow, who was ordered to suppress the Cossack movement, has consequently been ordered to cease all proceedings against the Cossacks.

TRIAL OF GENERAL SUKHOMLINOFF.

PARIS, September 19th.

At the trial of General Sukhomlinoff, the accused declared that he ordered the fortresses to be dismantled because they were not suited to modern warfare. He affirmed that he had always worked exclusively on behalf of the Fatherland.

REBELLIOUS SOLDIERS SENTENCED.

LONDON, September 19th.

A message from Petrograd says proceedings have begun at Minsk and other places against Maximalist soldiers charged with fraternising with the enemy and refusing to carry out the orders to fight.

Already at Pskoff thirty-five such soldiers have been condemned to periods from six to ten years' hard labour.

SINGULARLY CONFIDENT UTTERANCES.

ANGLO-FRENCH DETERMINATION.

LONDON, September 19th.

General Smuts' interview and M. Painleve's speech are regarded as timely and heartening at a moment when Germany has resumed her peace manœuvres in a form designed to encourage British pacifists.

The papers discredit the German stories of the impending evacuation of Belgium, and point out that it is certain that Germany will not give up Belgium before she is compelled, and that it is the British guns which are really the source of the German peace manœuvres. Hence, if the British people are inclined to be disappointed at the supposed meagreness of the results on the Western Front they should do well to ponder over the observations of General Smuts, who speaks not merely with the authority of a great soldier and as a man of intellectual distinction, but as a member of the War Cabinet with access to all sources of information. For a man of his caution, his tone is regarded as singularly confident. The clear and unfaltering note of M. Painleve's speech is welcomed as testifying to the marvellous steadfastness of the French nation.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR.

MINISTRY INCREASED.

MELBOURNE, September 19th.

The Commonwealth Government is increasing the portfolios from eight to nine. Mr. Millen becomes Minister of Repatriation.

ADDITIONAL TAX ON UN-ENLISTED MEN.

The House of Representatives is considering an additional tax on un-enlisted men.

Mr. Forrest explained that police and prison officials, lighthouse *employés*, parsons, men all of whose eligible brothers are on active service, and rejected men will not be required to pay the extra tax.

The Government believes that the proposal will stimulate recruiting.

THE WANING MAN-POWER OF GERMANY.

LONDON, September 19th.

Confirming that the wastage of German man-power is causing apprehension to the German High Command, an American Correspondent at the French Headquarters states that a captured German Army Order signed by General Ludendorff for the first time speaks of the necessity of economising life. It declares that economy in men is even more important than economy in munitions; therefore, a general reduction in expenditure of munitions cannot be ordered, despite the fact that the consumption of shells for mortars and heavy field howitzers is much above production.

General Ludendorff accordingly recommends the adoption of tactics which will lessen casualties, and also the utmost economy in munitions.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, September 19th.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals during the past week have been 2,695 and the sailings 2,737. Eight vessels over and twenty under 1,600 tons were sunk, while six were unsuccessfully attacked. One fishing vessel was sunk.

The twenty vessels mentioned include nine sunk in the previous week.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, September 19th.

For the week ending the 16th instant, the Italian shipping arrivals were 493 and the sailings 497. The sinkings were one steamer below 1,600 tons and one small sailing vessel.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PEKING AND THE SOUTH.

SHANGHAI, September 20th.

Public procurators have left to interview Sun Yat-sen and members of the Canton Parliament.

Li-Kai-chien has wired to Peking stating that Luk Wing-ting is of opinion that the right of the old Members of Parliament to be elected when the new Parliament is convened should be preserved. The Government have wired to Luk Wing-ting asking his opinion as to the calling together of a Senate, and the mandate will be withheld until Luk Wing-ting's reply has been received.

Li Yuan-hung has telegraphed to Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier, and Luk Wing-ting from Tientsin offering to mediate between them.

CURRENCY REFORM.

The proposed loan of $100,000,000 to revise the coinage system is under discussion by the bank body.

THE PEACE MANŒUVRES.

BELGIUM NOT MENTIONED.

LONDON, September 19th.

The German Press continues to be agitated on the question of whether the Government has decided to surrender Belgium. Latest reports indicate that the Government has not yet committed itself.

It is noteworthy that the *Koelnische Volks-Zeitung* now withdraws its previous statement and declares that Belgium is not even mentioned in the German Reply to the Pope's Note.

Vorwaerts, confirming this, says, however, it is well known that the German Reply will be in accordance with the Reichstag peace resolution, and will therefore imply readiness in principle to restore Belgium, because the Pope expressly declared that the restoration of Belgium was a necessary basis of peace.

HOLLAND PASSIVE.

THE HAGUE, September 19th.

The Foreign Minister, speaking in the Chamber, announced that Holland did not propose to take any special steps in support of the Pope's peace *démarche*.

ORGANISING PRO-GERMAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, September 20th.

President Wilson's Reply to the Papal Note is perturbing the authorities in Germany, who are continuing to organise pro-Kaiser demonstrations.

The *Cologne Gazette*, commenting on the matter, admits that *Entente* diplomatists have already partially jeopardised German national unity, a great part of the people being infatuated with a Constitution of another character.

BRITISH FIVE-SHILLING NOTES.

LONDON, September 19th.

It is suggested that five-shilling notes should be adopted throughout the United Kingdom. This would enable the Government to sell its surplus silver coin at a considerable profit.

REPRISALS ON WAR PRISONERS.

BERNE, September 19th.

A Conference of Neutral Red Cross Societies has demanded that the belligerents renounce reprisals against war prisoners, and that they give a month's notice thereof in order that a Neutral Commission may meantime check their motives. The Conference urgently appealed to the United States Red Cross organisations to despatch provisions to prisoners belonging to the Entente.

The Conference appealed to the belligerents to repatriate unwounded prisoners who have been long in captivity on condition that they will not be used for combatant purposes. It demanded that all interned prisoners should be repatriated as soon as possible and that the inhabitants of occupied territories should be allowed to correspond with their families, subject to censorship, and should be allowed to depart if they wish. The Conference also demanded that except in case of *force majeure* only military men of eligible age should be deported from occupied countries.

THE WOOLLEN TRADE CONTROL.

LONDON, September 19th.

A Board of Control has been established for the woollen and worsted industries, whereby the Army Council determines the amount of raw wool that will be retained for the military and the amount that will be realised for civilian trade.

ALLIED CO-OPERATION WITH AMERICA'S POLICY.

LONDON, September 19th.

Lord Robert Cecil and M. Metin, the French Minister of Blockade, conferred on Tuesday with a view to more closely co-operating with America's policy aiming at more rigid pressure on the enemy without interference with the economic conditions of neutral nations.

FRENCH DEPUTY'S ENEMY DEALINGS.

PARIS, September 19th.

The Committee appointed to investigate the case of the Deputy, M. Turmel, who is accused of enemy dealings, unanimously decided in favour of authorising a prosecution.

BRITISH PROPOSAL NO YMUIDEN FISHERMEN.

THE HAGUE, September 19th.

Owing to the herring fishers' refusal to ratify the trawl-owners' acceptance of the British proposal cabled yesterday, the proposal has fallen through.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 19th.

Silver is quoted at 52½d. The market is firm.

Yet in the same—Sargol makes Puny, Peevish People Plump and Popular

SARGOL, the concentrated food that puts on good, healthy flesh, sometimes at the rate of a pound a day, builds up the thin and weak, brings back the rosy blush of health, rounds out the skinny, scrawny figures to lines of beauty and plumpness, does it easy, quickly and effectively.

You don't understand it? Well, to tell the truth, neither do we. But after a long series of costly experiments we "hit upon an idea," and produced a combination of tissue building elements, which have performed wonders in making thin people plump and fat.

Sargol was made to put flesh on thin folks, but we don't understand one-half the other remarkable things it does for the thin and undeveloped, the pale and the weak, the dull and the listless. It is not a drug nor a stimulant, but can be best classed as a concentrated food with high tissue-building qualities. A food that creates rich, red blood, builds brain and brawn, hardens flabby muscles and makes even a confirmed dyspeptic "sit up and take notice." In building tissue it has a higher value than good beefsteak or eggs.

Sargol helps you to assimilate your food, to get the utmost good out of every mouthful. Take it with your meals for a few days, the test will tell. See how your digestion has improved, how the blue melancholy feeling goes, how good your meals taste.

A few days more and you begin to take on flesh. You look better, act better, you can do more, do it quicker and easier. Your friend slaps you on the shoulder and says: "Hello, Bill, you're looking fine, never saw you looking better."

But you don't need to be told this. You know it yourself. You know you are gaining weight, feeling more fit than you have felt for years.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, | THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY. [57-5

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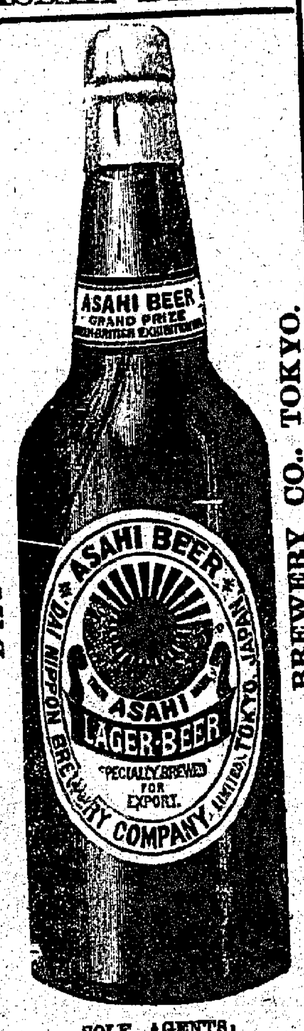

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Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies

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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 21st to 27th September.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water H'kong Mean Time	Height	Low Water H'kong Mean Time	Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	21	0 9	4 9	m 5 58	2 3
		11 39 a	6 9	5 11 a	3 5
Satur.	22	1 13 a	4 4	m 6 51	2 3
				5 24 a	3 7
Sun.	23	m 0 59	7 0	m 8 12	2 5
		2 39 a	4 1	5 36 a	3 7
Mon.	24	m 1 28	6 9	m 9 48	2 4
		No infer.	high-	ner low-	wa'er
Tues	25	m 2 41	6 9	m 11 7	2 2
		No infer.	high-	ner low-	water
Wed.	26	m 4 4	6 9	0 9 a	1 9
		7 20 a	4 7	10 48 a	4 4
Thurs.	27	m 5 31	7 1	0 58 a	1 7
		7 32 a	5 0		

WHAT GERMANY WANTS.

HER CLAIMS AS SET FORTH BY LEADERS OF GERMAN THOUGHT.

"Holland, together with her Royal Family, her European possessions, and her Colonies in South America, the Indian Islands, and Australasia, must become the Ally of Germany."

"It would form the nucleus of a Colonial world-empire, if, to East Africa, the Cameroons, and South-East Africa, we could add Angola and the Congo. As a connecting link with the Cameroons, the French Congo might also be included —7,500,000 sq., miles in addition to our 2,265,560. This might justly be called a world-empire, rich in the productions of tropical flora; the Congo, one of the largest rivers in the world—a colonial possession comparable to England's five —a beginning, by means of which the German nation may finally attain the position to which it is entitled by reason of its importance in the Council of Nations."

"Germany must also have a share in this worship of greatness, and will, under the guise of economic exploitation and protection, win back to "Kultur" the Asiatic possessions of Turkey, both for her own benefit and the good of the natives."

"To Germany falls, in South-East Asia, yet another possession—namely, the Islands of the Indian Ocean—which, next to British India, forms the most valuable colony in the world."

"In order to maintain the balance of power Germany will be compelled to bring under her sway the largest possible stretch of land in the basins of the two great Chinese rivers, the Huangho and the Yangtse-kiang."

"In Central America we Germans have let slip the opportunity for obtaining Cuba."

"I have touched upon these incidents in South Africa, merely to enforce the point for our future guidance in South America, that it will but be a blessing for the peoples of the Republics, when they pass from the effects of their Portuguese-Spanish heritage under German rule."

"Germany must lay hands upon Central Africa, from the mouth of the Orange River to Lake Chad, from the Cameroons Mountain to the mouth of the Rovuma; she must seize Asia Minor, and the Malay Islands in South-East Asia, and lastly, the southern half of South America."

"These regions (Asia Minor, Syria and Mesopotamia) might become for us what Egypt is for England, that is to say, not only an important outlet for the products of our national industry, but also a starting-point from which we may extend towards Eastern Asia and Africa."

TANNENBERG, in *Cross Deutschland*.

"Should it be necessary to increase our territory in order that the greater body of the people should have room to develop, then in that case we will take as much land as would appear to be necessary. We will also plant our foot where it appears important to us on strategic grounds to do so in order to maintain our impregnable strength. Thus, if it is of any use to our position of strength in the world, we will establish stations for our Fleet—for example, Dover, Malta and Suez."

WERNER SOMBART.

"We must create a Central Europe which will guarantee the peace of the entire Continent from the moment when it shall have driven the Russians from the Black Sea and the Slava from the South and shall have conquered large tracts to the east of our frontiers for German colonisation."

PAUL DE LAGARDE,

in *Deutsche Schriften*.

"Denmark, as commanding the approaches to the Baltic, is of great military importance to us."

GENERAL VON BERNHARDI,

in *Germany and the Next War*.

"Our Central Europe enlarges and secures the northern countries by sea-power, and secures and enlarges the southern countries by land-power; and unites both parts, Orient and Occident, in one vital, manifold, single organism, thanks to imperative geographical law."

ERNST JACKH,

in *Deutsche Politik*. (June 16th, 1916.)

"... the supreme importance to us of keeping open, at all costs, the passage through the Sound and the Great Belt. The command of these straits will not only secure the Baltic basin for us, but also keep open the sally-ports for our offensive operations against the English blockading fleet."

GENERAL VON BERNHARDI,

in *Germany and the Next War*.

"Pan-Germanism absorbs also the Scandinavians.

ERNST HASSE

in *Zwanzig Jahre Alldeutscher Arbeit*.

"We require these new Dutch territories, already fertilised by German blood, for the indispensable expansion of our economic dominion. On the Rhine, which has become German to the mouth, we need a free traffic, which the silent resistance of Holland now hampers."

FRITZ BLEY.

Quoted by ANDLER, *Pan-Germanism*.

"The future territory of German expansion, situated between the territories of the Eastern and Western Powers, must absorb all the intermediate regions; it must stretch from the North Sea to the Baltic; from the Netherlands, taking in Luxembourg and Switzerland, down to the Islands of the Danube and the Balkan Peninsula, and would include Asia Minor as far as the Persia Gulf. All foreign influence must be eliminated."

ERNST HASSE,

in *Weltpolitik*.

"We will annex Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Livonia, Trieste, Venice and the North of France from the Somme to the Loire. This programme which we propose is not the work of a madman, nor is this Empire which we wish to found, a Utopia. We have already in our hands the means of realising it."

GENERAL BRONSART VON SCHELLENDORF, former Minister of War.

"Decrepit States like the Argentine and Brazilian Republics, and more or less all those beggarly States of South America would be induced, either by force or otherwise, to listen to reason."

FRIEDRICH LANGE,

in *Reines Deutschtum*.

"Should Belgium take part in the war, it must be struck off the map."

RUDOLPH THEUDEN,

in *Was muss uns der Krieg bringen*.

"Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, bound together by economic interests in Central Europe, form a great domain which would be very happily rounded off by the adhesion of Switzerland, Belgium and Holland in the West, and of Poland and Lithuania in the East."

PAUL DEHN,

in *Deutschland unter der Orient*.

"It is sad to reflect that neither Paraguay nor Argentina belongs, even in part, to Germany to-day."

PROFESSOR JOHANNES UNOLD, of Munich.

"The East is the only territory in the world which has not passed under the control of one o' the ambitious nations of the globe. Yet it offers the most magnificent field for colonisation; and if Germany does not allow this opportunity to escape her, if she seizes this domain before the Cossacks lay hands upon it, she will have secured the best share in the partition of the earth. The German Emperor would have the destinies of Nearer Asia in his power, if some hundreds of thousands of armed colonists were cultivating these splendid plains; he might and would be the guardian of peace for all Asia."

A. SPRENGER,

in *Babylonien das reichste Land in der Vorzeit und das lohnendste Kolonisationsfeld für die Gegenwart*.

"All Morocco in the hands of Germany: German canon on the routes to Egypt and India; German troops on the Algerian frontier; this would be a goal worthy of great sacrifices."

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN,

in *Zukunft*. July 29th, 1911.

"Now we know what the war is for. It is to hoist the storm flag of the Empire on the narrow Channel that opens and locks the road into the Ocean.

We shall remain in the Belgian Netherlands, to which we shall add the thin strip of coast up to the rear of Calais . . . From Calais to Antwerp, Flanders, Limburg, Brabant, to behind the lines of the French forts, Prussian. The southern triangle with Alsace Lorraine and Luxemburg. We need land for our industries, a road into Ocean. . . . Never was there a war more just. It shall, it must, it will conquer new provinces for the majesty of the noble German spirit."

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN,

in *Zukunft*, Dec., 1914.

"If Central Europe comes to nothing, then we shall indeed have Central Africa. Central Europe on the other hand, without Central Africa, cannot be contemplated for a moment."

DR. PAUL LEUTWEIN

(son of a former Governor of South-West Africa, in *Europaisch Staats-und Wirtschafts-Zeitung*.

"Germany's requirements come to this: it must stick to the position it has won at the South-West entrance of the North Sea (Antwerp), and must acquire the Suez Canal."

VICE-ADMIRAL HERMANN KRICHHAFF

in the same journal.

We must think of a way, if we are to maintain ourselves as one among the world-nations. This way has already been found in process of the war. It is called Association (Genossenschaft)—political, military, economic Association. The original nucleus of the Association is Central Europe (Germany *plus* Austria-Hungary): Poland too, belongs to it by nature. The Near East is brought in to supply us both with (1) foodstuffs, and (2) raw materials. A connecting-bridge is also needed between Central Europe and the Near East. And there it is Bulgaria.

PAUL ROHRBACH

(of German Colonial Office) in *Deutsche Politik*, May 19th, 1916.

"A victorious war . . . would give us the Belgian Congo, the French Congo, and, if Portugal continues to translate her hostile intentions towards us into actions, would also give us the Portuguese colonies on the East and West coasts of Africa. We should then have a colonial Empire of which our fathers, who used to smile slily at our first essays in colonisation, could never have dreamt. But the most important factor in this probable partition of the African world is, that we should have thereby put an end to the English attempts at dominion from the Cape to Cairo. Between Egypt, which is still English and Anglo-Boer, South Africa would stretch the immense band of our colonial possessions, extending from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. Still English, we say advisedly of NorthEast and South Africa. For who can tell what may happen when the words of the poet are realised: 'One day, Germanism will be the salvation of the world.'"

Kreuszeitung der Ostheeres (official publication issued by German Commander at Lodz on the occasion of German Emperor's birthday, January 27th, 1915.)

"In our opinion it is radically necessary to improve our whole Western front from Belfort to the Coast. Part of the North French Channel Coast we must acquire if possible."

"On Belgium we must keep firm hold. . . . On no point are the masses more united, for without the slightest possible doubt they consider it a matter of honour to hold on to Belgium."

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

GERMAN SPIES IN MEXICO.

U.S.A. AMBASSADOR TO CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR ACTIVITIES.

So numerous have become the reports of German spy activities and propaganda in Mexico that Ambassador Fletcher is prepared upon his arrival at Mexico City to call the attention of the Mexican Government to the links in that country between Berlin and German agents in the United States.

Officials of the State Department do not call into question the integrity of the Mexican Government, but the reports have left no room to doubt the existence of a German organisation in Mexico whose machinations may be defined as a violation of Mexico's neutrality. The Carranza Government is believed in fact to be disturbed by the abuse of its hospitality, and there is a feeling here that the time is not far distant when certain representatives in Mexico of the German Foreign Office may be officially questioned as to their activities.

How extensive the work of the German agents has been in forwarding information to Germany by mail or other means has not been ascertained by American agents, but evidence of their tireless activity in propaganda has been produced. When Carl Heynen was arrested a few weeks ago on the charge of spy activities in the United States it was not known that his work extended to Mexico, but since then evidence has been produced to indicate that he was very intimately connected with the German spy system there, and that the men who formerly reported to him are continuing their efforts.

One man whom agents of the United States are watching is Richard Eversbusch, the German Consul at Tampico. Eversbusch was the partner in business of Heynen, the firm name for many years being Heynen and Eversbusch.

While almost every other Government has decreased the number of its consular representatives in Mexico, Germany has kept there a full list, and Minister von Eckhardt has been at the capital since the overthrow of Huerta.

It will be pointed out to the Mexican Government that in the event of reasonable proof of undue activities by any German Consul or diplomat precedent for expulsion from the country can be found in the cases of Dumba, von Papen, and Boy Ed.

The American Government is not concerned so greatly at the suggestion that Mexico is used as a relay point for military information as it is over the constant and apparently uninterrupted German propaganda emanating from Mexico and over the possibility of curtailment of the Mexican oil supply. The recent strikes in the Tampico oil region have caused some anxiety, and it has been freely charged that they were caused by German agents working in some cases through the I. W. W.

Recently increased taxes on crude petroleum and its derivatives already have resulted in a voluminous correspondence between the State Departments of the two Governments, but danger of any curtailment of the supply by reason of that has passed, most of the operators paying the tax either with or without protest.—*N.Y. Times*.

"Our friends, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, will open to us the Balkans and Asia Minor, and thus we shall assure ourselves of the Persian Gulf against the pretensions of Russia and Great Britain."

"We need liberty of the seas, which was the real cause of war between England and Germany. To obtain it we must have Egypt."

From the MANIFESTO OF GERMAN PROFESSORS, October, 1914.

"So far as regards France, the possession of the coastal districts bordering on Belgium as far as the neighbourhood of the Somme, must be regarded as a vital matter for our future position at sea. The 'hinterland' which must be acquired with them must be so delimited that the complete use of the canal-ports which we gain, both for industrial and strategic purposes, must be secured. All further acquisitions of French Territory, apart from the necessary annexation of the mining district of Briey, must be determined purely according to military and strategical considerations. After the experiences of this war, it must be regarded as a matter of course that we must not in the future leave our frontiers open to hostile invasion, as we should do if we left to our opponents those fortified positions which threaten us, and in particular Verdun and Belfort and the part of the Western slopes of the Vosges which lies between them. With the acquisition of the line of the Meuse and the French coast to which the canals lead, and the mining districts of Briey, which have been mentioned, the possession of the Canal districts in the Department of the Nord and the Pas de Calais is necessarily included."

"The necessity strengthening the agricultural basis of our nation . . . requires a considerable extension of the Imperial and Prussian frontiers in the East by annexation of at least parts of the Baltic Provinces and of those territories which lie to the south of it."

"The reconstruction of East Prussia requires the better security of its frontiers by placing in front of them considerable districts, and also West Prussia, Posen and Silesia must not remain frontier marches exposed to danger as they are now."

"The security of the German Empire imperatively requires the possession of the whole adjoining territory of Luxemburg and Lorraine, including the fortifications of Longwy."

From the MANIFESTO OF SIX INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS, May, 1915.

ARMY HORSE-BUYING SCANDAL.

33,000 ANIMALS DIE WHILE AWAITING SHIPMENT.

Remarkable figures concerning an excessive mortality among horses purchased for Army purposes are given in a recent issue of *Truth*. The writer says:—

"Up to a recent date—somewhere about the end of May—more than a quarter of a million Army horses and mules had died during the war. In addition to these some 30,000 had been sold owing to age or disease. The total therefore came to upwards of 280,000 animals; and this figure does not include animals that have died in Mesopotamia or in operations in Africa outside Egypt, for most of which the Indian Government is probably accountable.

"Such a rate of mortality is beyond excuse or palliation, while the 30,000 sales in consequence of age or disease point directly to scandalous laxity in buying. In addition to the animals that have died there were at a recent date 84,000 more under treatment in veterinary hospitals in England, France, and the Mediterranean Expeditionary Forces.

"But the most significant fact of all is that 33,000 animals have died in America while awaiting shipment, while 6,000 have died at sea in course of transit. Here we have 39,000 animals purchased for military purposes, not one of which has been available for that purpose owing to their previous decease.

"As a sidelight upon the general quality of the animals purchased, I am told that some which have survived the Atlantic voyage were found to be over thirty years old. Some are even said to have died upon the gangway at the port of shipment under the exertion of walking on board."

The writer concludes by remarking that he had been told the average price of a horse was about £40, "so that the material war can therefore be measured in millions of money."

THE MISSING NAVY PENSIONS

There are some thousands of men in the British Navy to-day who are being deprived of the pensions they have earned.

These are being withheld under cover of an Order in Council of August 3rd, 1914, by which the Admiralty were authorised to retain for a further period of five years the services of any man whose term of enlistment might expire during hostilities; but it is a fact to be noted that this Order says nothing of depriving men of the pensions they have earned and which, according to two recent First Lords (Mr. McKenna and Mr. Churchill), are the lawful and personal possessions of the men who have earned them.

Let me put the facts briefly and plainly. When a youth thinks of joining the Navy he probably gets hold of the official pamphlet intended to strengthen his desire in that direction, and there he is told without any equivocation that "after twenty-two years' qualifying service, pensions are awarded for life." That is the basis of his contract with the Admiralty and the nation on this matter, and the nation ought to know that its agents produced this Order in Council from under the tails of their coats in order to deprive the men of that to which they have become entitled.

Any petty officer or man in the Navy who completes his twenty-two years' service after August 3rd, 1914, is not allowed to leave the service nor is he given his pension. He is given instead "detained pay" of twopence a day; and Dr. Macnamara, who has recently developed an amazing hardihood where the affairs of our fleetmen are concerned, told the House of Commons a couple of months ago that they are really much better off than those who, having completed their time before the outbreak of war, are drawing both their pensions and the full ordinary pay of their rating when called up for service. This is palpably absurd, but the House of Commons, containing no one who knows anything about the internal affairs of the Navy, swallowed it whole.

Dr. Macnamara further pointed out that at the end of the war the detained men would get an addition to his pension "in respect of length of service." This is not true. If a man during his twenty-two years' pension time has an unbroken record for good conduct and so forth his "service pension" will amount to 1s. 2d. a day—10d. for twenty-two years' service, 2d. for three good conduct badges, 1d. for the good conduct medal, and 1d. for "all V.G.s" in his reports. Now, under the King's Regulations, "the total pension for service, badges, character, and medal shall not exceed 1s. 2d. a day"; so that if the man goes on for another twenty years he cannot increase his pension for length of service. That is only possible for the man who, because of a black mark somewhere, did not manage to earn the 1s. 2d. in his twenty-two years. In other words, the good man can get nothing extra for detained service in war; and the "not quite so good" can only earn a penny a day for each completed term of three years.

A fair and honest Admiralty—not a generous one—would pay the men in accordance with the contract made with them—*i.e.*, "after twenty-two years' qualifying service pensions are awarded for life." It would raise the basis of the pension from 10d. a day to 11d., for it stood at 10d. before the qualifying period was raised from twenty years to twenty-two. It would increase the pension by a halfpenny a day for every year of subsequent service, and it would count every year as two in war time. At the very least it would not creep out of its contracts behind such a poor-spirited device as an Order in Council.

RICHARD THIRKELL.

UNIONISTS AND THE WAR.

ECONOMIC POLICY AND LABOUR UNREST.

An important communication on the present situation, with special reference to economic policy and Labour unrest, was sent to Mr. Bonar Law recently by the Unionist Business Committee, one of the most influential of the House of Commons grounds which the war has produced. About 60 members of the Committee met at the House of Commons under the chairmanship of Mr. Hewins, and drafted the following letter to Mr. Bonar Law:

Dear Mr. Bonar Law,—On July 5th we sent a letter to you explaining the general grounds of our anxiety as to the present situation and expressing the hope that we should be able to meet you and discuss the issues involved in greater detail. We have not so far had the opportunity we desired, and in view of more recent events we wish to approach you again so that we can give you all the assistance in our power in establishing the position, both in the House and in the country, on a firm basis for the effective prosecution of the war and for obtaining a peace which will carry out the objects of the British Empire and its Allies.

In our letter we drew attention to the pressing need of organizing the Conservative forces of the country, using the word Conservative in its general and not in its party sense. We pointed out that the stability of our relations with our Allies depends upon action on the lines of the resolutions passed at the Paris Economic Conference and the Imperial War Conference, and expressed doubt whether the work of inquiry and investigation now carried on by so many committees would lead to tangible results in time to be of practical utility. We drew attention to the new situation created by the entry of the United States into the war and the denunciation of commercial treaties by France and Italy, and the importance of taking practical measures in the sphere of our international relations to combat the extensive preparations of the Central Powers. We showed how these questions were closely bound up with the financial and industrial situation of the United Kingdom and the British Empire as a whole, and the danger threatening manufacturers in the period of reconstruction by the absence of a broad national policy; and we pointed out the extreme urgency of a policy designed to meet the revolutionary propaganda which is, to our knowledge, being carried on at the present time in almost every important centre.

We feel that recent events have greatly strengthened the force of our appeal and made it more necessary that we should meet you and discuss with you fully the present situation.

(1.)—Declarations and speeches which have been made by or on behalf of the Government raise doubts in our minds whether the Government is following the development of affairs in Germany with the regard to the facts of the situation which the right conduct of our policy requires. We think it is a mistake to suppose that the German people were unwillingly driven into the war through the domination of the Kaiser and the Prussian militarist party or that we can look for a termination of the war to the uprising of the democratic movement in the German Empire which will sweep the militarist party out of power. Our information is that the German people as a whole have been and are behind the Government, and in sympathy with their aims, that they are thoroughly well disciplined, and that there are at present no reliable signs that the German social structure will not stand the strain of war to the end. The so-called militarist party, if it was ever what some speeches appear to represent it to have been, has long ceased to be in a position of isolation. During the war it has been strengthened, extended, and consolidated by alliance with the business world, and we have at present in Germany what is virtually a strong social, military and economic syndicate under the control of the military chiefs acting under the aegis of the Hohenzollern dynasty. Nor is there anything in the history or the aims of the German Centre Party to encourage the belief that that party will take up with the democratic movement as democracy is conceived in Great Britain or France.

In these circumstances we think it is a matter of the utmost importance that the British Government, in consultation with our Allies, should come to practical decisions, and act upon them, regarding the line of policy they intend to pursue in order to carry out the aims of the Allies as defined in documents to which unanimous assent has been given by the authorities concerned, such as the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference on the part of the Allies, and the Imperial War Conference on the part of the British Empire.

We feel strongly that unless the steps we suggest are taken, Germany, with the extensive preparations she has made, the clear view she has of what she requires for the further development of her economic policy, and the unified control of German military and economic forces now exercised, will be at a great advantage when peace negotiations begin, and that, in view of the varied interests which have to be harmonized, Germany will be able to introduce discord between the Allies unless, before the time for peace negotiations arrives, they are agreed upon the basis of decisive action.

(2.)—The widespread discontent amongst the working classes and growth of revolutionary feeling which we have indicated cannot be met unless the Labour question is dealt with on the lines of a broad national policy which will safeguard the constructive work which the Labour associations of the country have achieved, and is handled firmly and sympathetically by statesmen who have knowledge of the issues involved and experience with working men. This policy would be in harmony with the

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

measures we have suggested for consolidating the position of the British Empire and her Allies, and would provide that security without which it is impossible to obtain the harmonious working of industry during the war, or to safeguard the interests of Labour and Capital in the period of reconstruction after the war.

In these circumstances the anxiety we expressed to you in our former letter has been increased by what has taken place and we are now reaching such a critical period in the war that we feel we should not fulfil the responsibility that rests upon us as Members of Parliament unless we took the necessary steps to acquaint you and the Government with our views.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

WILLIAM BULL,

(On behalf of the Unionist Business Committee).

At 10 o'clock the same night Mr. Bonar Law received the Committee in his private room at the House of Commons, and discussed with them in detail the various points which they had put to him in their letter. Mr. Hewins explained the position of the Committee, and Mr. Bonar Law's reply gave satisfaction.—*Times.*

BELGIAN WOMEN SHOT.

HUNDREDS SUBMIT TO HORRORS IN GERMAN CAMPS.

A Belgian lady, who has escaped through the electric frontier wire into Holland, has given a vivid picture of the terrible fate of Belgian women in the occupied territory. She fled because she was wrongly suspected of forwarding soldiers' letters.

In reply to questions, she said: It is only necessary to be suspected of certain actions to be immediately thrown into prison. The treatment of women is even worse than that of the men. The Germans affect an exterior politeness, but treat women mercilessly if they stand in their way.

20,000 CONDEMNED.

"During the past year some 20,000 women have been condemned and many more thrown into prison under the slightest pretext. Sometimes they are released after a lapse of weeks or months without the slightest explanation or excuse.

"The murder of Nurse Cavell was calculated to terrify Belgian patriotic women, but it has only strengthened our purpose.

"Scarcely a fortnight passes without some woman being shot. I could give scores of examples, all of recent date, of ladies of gentle birth, including daughters and wives of deputies, who have been imprisoned on the most trivial or entirely trumped up charges.

"The Germans will not tolerate any communication with the Belgian soldiers —censored or not—and only in case of death do the old people hear of their sons' fate for Belgian casualty lists are regarded as good German propaganda.

HOLZMINDEN HORRORS.

"It is not generally known that in their brutal slave raids the Germans have included Belgian girls. In a German camp at Holzminden nearly a hundred Belgian women and children are interned. They are very badly treated, and compelled to live in huts with Russian and Polish prostitutes. One of the latter has been appointed supervisor of the women's camp.

"In Holzminden illegitimate births are frequent.

"In a camp at Oberbruck several hundred women from various parts of Belgium have been compelled to work in a factory. When they knew that they were employed in making Zeppelin covers they refused to work, but after being starved for a few days had no alternative but to proceed.

OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

"I have noticed that in England when you speak of the attitude of the Belgian women towards the invaders, you draw a picture of some proud lady defiantly waving some Belgian emblem in the face of the German officers. Believe me, there is another side to the picture.

"A scene which took place at the gate of the Hasselt prison last month gives a much more truthful account of the present situation. A young peasant woman, the mother of two children, had asked the authorities to be allowed to see her husband. She was politely informed that she could not be admitted into the prison on that day, but that if she came back the next day she would certainly be allowed to pass the gate.

"The woman, hoping that her husband would be promptly released, called in the morning. She was at once admitted and, without any further explanation, the guard gave her a bundle of clothes. The man had been shot in the night."

ROBBER PRINCE'S TRIAL.

When the Germans evacuated the Noyon country, it was found that they had systematically robbed Le Fresnoy Château, removing all the valuable furniture and works of art which it contained. Now, this Château belongs to M. Dubois, Councillor of the Court of Accounts, and, therefore, versed in the law. M. Dubois, after visiting his dismantled country house, has lodged a complaint in the Compiegne Law Courts against Prince Eitel Friedrich Hohenzollern and his confederates for burglary, and the case will duly come before the Compiegne Court.

Proof of the burglary is patent, and there is overwhelming eye-witnesses' evidence that the chief burglar was Prince Eitel. The latter, first of all, occupied Avricourt Château, belonging to Baron d'Avricourt, the French Minister at Monaco; later he removed all the furniture and valuables from Avricourt to Le Fresnoy, and had the Avricourt Château blown up. Finally, when the Germans retreated, Prince Eitel removed all the furniture and valuables from Le Fresnoy, where they had accumulated, and the few remaining tapestries and statues, some by John of Ballona, were destroyed by the German troops. Prince Eitel's chief confederate was Major Wolff, who organised the pillaging. The evidence of the inhabitants is conclusive.—*Daily Telegraph.*

EDUCATION IN THE FUTURE

A NEW SCHOOL AGE.

COMPULSORY CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Mr. Fisher introduced the Education Bill in the House of Commons on August 10th. His proposals proved to be of the first importance, and his speech (says *The Times* Parliamentary Correspondent) was a fine court based on the senate's assumption that "education is one of the good things of life which should be more widely shared amongst the citizen of the country."

Mr. Fisher formulated his specific proposals under the following six heads:—

(1) We desire to improve the administrative organization of education.

(2) We are anxious to secure that every boy and girl of elementary school life up to the age of 14 shall be unimpeded by the competing claims of industry.

(3) We desire to establish part-time day continuation schools, which every young person shall be compelled to attend, unless he or she is undergoing some suitable form of alternative instruction.

(4) We make a series of proposals for the development of the higher forms of elementary education and for the improvement of the physical condition of the children under instruction.

(5) We desire to make an effective survey of the whole educational provision of the country, and to bring private educational institutions into closer and more convenient relations to the national system.

Admitting at the outset that the Bill would not enable us to beat the Germans in 1918, Mr. Fisher at the same time insisted that it was prompted by deficiencies revealed by the war and was framed to repair the wastage caused by the war. For one thing, it would put a prompt end to an evil which had grown to alarming proportions during the last three years—the industrial pressure upon child-life. He explained that the Bill assured the administrative structure erected by the Act of 1902 and described some aspects of the movement of opinion which, in the minds of the Government, had made a considerable measure of advance in education an absolute necessity. These were, briefly, the increasing attention directed to the close connection between educational and physical efficiency, the growing consciousness that there was a lack of scientific correlation between different parts of our national system, and the increased feeling of social solidarity created by the war.

DETAILS OF THE BILL.

Coming to the details of the Bill, the Minister explained that it imposed a duty upon the council of every county and county borough to provide for the progressive development and comprehensive organization of education in their areas and to submit schemes to the Board of Education. In order that this function might be adequately discharged, it was proposed to remove the 2d. limit of the amount to be raised for higher education. But there were some problems which could be most conveniently considered in relation to larger areas, and the Board was to be empowered to provide for the establishment of provincial associations, which would be empowered to exercise functions delegated to them by local authorities. It was proposed to require education authorities to make adequate provision for what might be termed higher elementary education.

Mr. Fisher passed to a series of proposals designed to improve our existing fabric of elementary education, so as to secure to every child a sound physique and a solid groundwork of knowledge before the period when the part-time system began. These proposals can be summarized as follows:—

(1) We propose to encourage the establishment of nursery schools for children under five.

(2) We propose to amend the law of school attendance so as to abolish all exemptions between the ages of five and 14.

(3) We propose to place further restrictions upon the employment of children during the elementary school period.

The second of these proposals, Mr. Fisher said, involved the abolition of the half-time system, which flourished in certain parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire. He considered that the end of the war, when a large mass of new labour would be thrown on the market, would be a convenient period at which to terminate this system. Under the third head, it was proposed that no child under 12 should be employed for profit.

"The most novel, if not the most important, provision in the Bill" was next examined by Mr. Fisher. He proposed that, with certain exceptions, every young person no longer under any obligation to attend a public elementary school should attend a continuation school for a period of 320 hours in the year, or the equivalent of eight hours a week for 40 weeks. Every young person, who had not received a full-time education up to the age of 16, was to receive a part-time education up to 18 either in schools provided by the local education authority or in schools under their direction, such as those established by manufacturers in their works. He laid emphasis on another provision of great importance. The Bill provided that part-time instruction should be by day. It must be taken out of the employer's time, and provision was made to ensure that a young person should not be worked unduly long hours during the days on which the continuation classes were held.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Going into greater detail the Minister explained that the character of the instruction in the continuation schools would be partly physical. It was hoped to continue the general education on the

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

foundations laid in the elementary schools. Education authorities would be expressly empowered to provide school camps and social training. In asking employers to assent to these changes, he rested his appeal upon the broad ground of national advantage. He contrasted the military conscription of other lands with this form of educational investment, which would involve far less dislocation of industry and withdrawal of labour.

The Government, Mr. Fisher announced, wished to take this opportunity of assisting the physical education of the people in every possible way. The Bill contained the following provisions directed to this end:—

1. It gave physical training a place in the continuation schools.
2. It empowered the local education authority to establish nursery schools and to maintain playing fields, school baths, game centres, and equipment for physical training.
3. It extended the powers with respect to medical inspection now possessed by the education authorities.

Finally, Mr. Fisher selected three of the administrative provisions of the Bill for special comment. These related to the inspection of public and private schools, the collection of educational information, and the consolidation of all grants for elementary education.

Mr. Fisher spoke for an hour and a quarter, and he was cordially cheered at the end of his clear and arresting statement, which contained hardly a superfluous word. In the discussion which followed, a very hearty welcome was given to the proposals. Mr. Acland, from the Front Opposition Bench, declared that the Bill, if passed, would mark the greatest advance in the education of the people since 1870. He called it a splendid step forward in our national awakening.

"THE REAL BABY KILLERS."

[BY THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK.]

I am afraid that the clamour for reprisals still heard on every hand, though the military authorities have decided quite wisely to ignore it, leaves me not only cold but a little ashamed of the hysterical section of my countrymen. To me the death of any child is a tragedy, and the thought of the 42 children killed and 160 injured is distressing indeed. They suffered by an act of war, a brutal, wanton act if you will, yet one of war. Perturbed mayors and pushing politicians may utter the obvious with every known gesture of horror and alarm, and they may deceive the general public and even embarrass a Government with which I have no shadow of sympathy. But what I would like the average man and woman to realise is, that it is absurd for us to raise a violent outcry over 140 stricken babies while we sacrifice more than that number every day in the week and every week in the year to the Moloch of industrialism.

The airmen destroy their 140 and in the bitterness of grief we denounce them; the landlord, the jerry builder, the profiteer and the food adulterator kill nearly a thousand children weekly in these islands and we take no active steps to deal with them. They use more insidious weapons than bombs. They keep within the radius of legal activity; they work quietly dealing their blows as often at the mother as at the children and maintaining a casualty list that will never be published in an effective fashion. If there were a movement for reprisals against these baby-killers I fear that the mayors and the politicians would be conspicuously absent.

We should be told in the section of the Press that writes rubbish for those who cannot recognise it for what it is, that the laws of supply and demand and the right of a man to do the best for himself and the worst for others are immutable. We should be assured that the wastage of child-life is a regrettable economic necessity, the prosperity of the British Empire Unlimited being based upon and built upon profit. In all probability the slum landlord, the profiteer, the jerry builder, and the adulterator would invoke successfully the assistance of the police and the Defence of the Realm Act, and in the meantime the casualty lists of babyhood would be steadily maintained.

These facts are neither pleasant nor palatable, but they are at least indisputable. If there are doubters let them go as far as the East-end off London and make inquiry about the effect of the present food prices. We may not be able to prevent the sudden raid and the slaughter of the innocent; we are well able to check the destruction of child-life by the people I have named, and if we take the work in hand we can save more infants in a month than German airmen are likely to destroy in the course of the war.

Above all, let working men and women refuse to heed the outcry and the vehement calls for reprisals. Their worst enemies are nearer to them than the German airmen, and if they can conquer the former the measure of harm that the latter can inflict will be found inconsiderable. I feel the time is coming, and coming soon, when the whole question of the waste of child-life will be handled by the wives of the working men of this country, and handled without gloves.—*Daily Chronicle.*

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR SEAMEN.

In the House of Commons recently, Sir L. Chiozza Money, replying to Mr. Hastam, said: I am glad to be able to say that arrangements have been made for greatly improved accommodation for the crew in the standard ships. (Cheers.) The principal features are that the crew are berthed in the poop instead of the forecastle; separate cubicles or rooms are provided, each fitted with two berths; the messing arrangements are entirely separate from the sleeping accommodation; a smoking room is provided for general use; and special arrangements are made for steam heating in the men's quarters. The floor and cubic space provided for the crew's accommodation is considerably in excess of the present statutory requirements.

"HOW TO HURTLE."

(1) Grip you pen AT THE POINT OF BALANCE AND IMMEDIATELY COME TO THE SLOPE, TAKING YOUR OWN TIME.

(2) Fill in the application form appended below with your name and address and whatever amount you can afford (always remembering that "HURTLING" is not a donation but a monthly investment) AND COME TO THE ORDER.

(3) Obtain scissors, or other suitable edged implement, and UNFIX the form.

(4) Place the form in an envelope (IT'S SCABBARD?) not forgetting to enclose your note or cheque and address it to:—

The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association.

(5) Dispatch the envelope and STAND EASY.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers,
HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,
Queen's Building, Hongkong.

I enclose {Cheque / Notes} to the value of $.....

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Signature.....

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 22nd Sept., 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Sunday, 23rd Sept. 7 A.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Tuesday, 25th Sept., Daylight.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday, 25th Sept., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 29th Sept., 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta Calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, sailing at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

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NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

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S.S. "TJISONDARI"	15th	October.
S.S. "BINTANG"	17th	November.
S.S. "TJIKEMBANG"	16th	December.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada

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Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

Steamers	Tonnage		to sail.
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	...	26th Sept.
"OPHIR"	9,000	...	10th Oct.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

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[28

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669

WEATHER REPORT.

September 20th, at 11.30.—No reports from Japanese stations. An anti-cyclone of moderate intensity has formed over N. China, and pressure has consequently increased quickly over that area; slight decreases are general elsewhere. The low pressure area remains stationary over the S. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours, ending at 8 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 73.20 inches, against an average of 72.74 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	N.E. winds, moderate, fresh.
Formosa Channel	North, fresh.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Haiphong	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS.

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal. Symbol.	Meaning.
1.—Red cone.	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.—Black cone.	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
3.—Black cone inverted.	Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
4.—Black drum.	Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
5.—Black ball.	Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
6.—Double cone.	Gale expected to increase.
7.—Black cross.	Wind of typhoon force expected. (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

1.—White-white-white.
2.—White-green-green.
3.—Green-white-white.
4.—Green-green-white.
5.—White-white-green.
6.—Green-green-green.
7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

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CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

20TH SEPTEMBER, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	29.90	57		N	1	b
Namuro	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.05	65	84	W.	2	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30 08	72	88	N	1	b
Gutziaff	"	30.03	74	86	N N	2	b
Sharp Peak	"	29.91	83	83	N N	1	b
Amoy	"	29.94	82	83	NE	1	b
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tsihoku	5 a.	29 92	77	88	E	4	b
Taihu	"	29 91	75	—	N	3	b
Tainan	"	29.89	79	—	N	2	b
Koahan	"	29.87	79	—	N	4	b
Pescadores	"	29.87	79	—	NNW	4	b
Canton	6 a.	29.95	73	95	S	1	b
Hongkong	"	29 91	79	82	E	3	b
Gap Rock	"	29.9.	—	—	E	3	b
Macao	"	29.89	82	95	NNE	2	b
Wuchow	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.93	77	92	ENE	4	b
Tsurane	"	29 88	75	—	ENE	2	b
Cape St. James	"	29.80	73	—	NE	2	b
Aparri	6 a.	29.85	77	92	—	0	b
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.79	73	88	—	0	b
Legaspi	"	29.78	79	90	ENE	2	b
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.29	29 88	73	—	S	3	r
Labuan	6 a.	29.80	75	95	SW	4	r

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
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4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

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63

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 21st Sept., 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 23rd Sept., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 23rd Sept., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 25th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 27th Sept., 4 P.M.

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S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI.

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(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	TUESDAY,	25th Sept., at Noon.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins ...	FRIDAY,	28th Sept., at Noon.

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APCAR LINE.

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[EASTWARD]

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CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

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Steamers.	Leave H'kong. about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles. if calling about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

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Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

23

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	§ YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Terada	12,500	WED'DAY,	24th Oct., at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

KOBE...	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda,	9,600	SUNDAY,	23rd Sept., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Irizawa	21,000	TUESDAY,	25th Sept., at 11 A.M.
	§ HIRANO MARU Capt. Fraser	16,000	THURSDAY,	27th Sept., at 11 A.M.
	§ KAGA MARU Capt. Komatsubara	12,500	SATURDAY,	10th Oct., at 11 A.M.
KOBE...	RANGOON MARU Capt. Goto	6,000	FRIDAY,	21st Sept.
	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Kawai	8,000	FRIDAY,	5th Oct.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	JINSEN MARU Capt. Saito	8,000	MONDAY	1st Oct.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	SATUR. 22nd Sept. 10.30 A.M.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 5th Apr.,
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

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T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

67

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FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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North American Line. (TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, § MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA,

"HAWAII MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 26th Sept., at Noon.	
§ "CANADA MARU"	TUESDAY, 9th Oct., at 3 P.M.	
"PANAMA MARU"	SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 3 P.M.	

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY,	23rd Sept., at Noon.
"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	27th Sept., at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU"	SUNDAY,	30th Sept., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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No. 1, Queen's Building

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

49

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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED

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24 PAGES 24 PAGES 24 PAGES

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 3.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.00 P.M. 4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	9.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shanchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M	6.00 P.M.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$550, sales		$23/- int. a/c 1917
INSURANCES.—				
Canton	$50	$320		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$130		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$290, buy.		$27 for 1915
North China	£5	T. 110		15% int. account 1916
Unions	$100	$775, sellers		$60 for 1915
Yangtszes	$50	$190		$21 for 1915
SHIPPING.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$81		$5 int. a/c 1916,17
		$17½		$1.25 for 1916
Canton Steamboats	$15			
Indo-China Pref.	£5	$35		6/- for 1916
Do. Def.	£5	$89		50/- for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$29, sellers		$2.10 for year ending 30-4-17
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugars	$100	$92		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$29, sellers		5 Ps. for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$73, sellers		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$112, buy. $113, sales		$5 and bonus of $6 for 1916
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	T. 76		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Central Estates	$100	$90		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$94, sellers		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$88		$3½ int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	$75	$115		$5.25 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	$6		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$30	$53		2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$78, buyers		$3 int. account 1917
MINES.—				
Langkats	G10	Tls. 14		Tl. 1 for year ending 31-10-16
Shells	£1	107/6		2/- int. account 1916
Ural Caspians	£1	32/-		9% for 1915/16
MINING.—				
Kailans	£1	40/-, buyers		1/- int. act. year ending 30-6-17
	£1	$2½, sellers		None since 1910
Raubs	£1	28/-		5/- int. account 1916
Tronoh				
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 160. sel.		Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 14		T. 0.80 for year ending 30-11-16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 36		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 121		Tls. 6 for year ending 30-6-16
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 4.95		Nil for 1915
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China Borneos	$12	$6½		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$4¼, sellers		None since 1906
China Providents	$10	$7½		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$5	$23		$3 for year ending 31-7-16
Green Island Cement	$7½	$62		80 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$48		$3 for year ending 25-2-17
Hongkong Ices	$25	$149		$2 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$26½, sellers		$1 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		$1 for year ending 31-5-17
Hongkong Trams	5/-	$5.90		9% int. a/c 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$9, sellers		7½ for year ending do. [30-4-17
Do. New	$1	$0.90		35 cents for year ending 31-5-17
Steam Laundries	$5	$3, buyers		$1.25 for 1916
Union Waterboats	$7	$13, sellers		70 cents for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$6		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$6½, sellers		

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.40	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$12.20	25 p. c.	
Blenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.50	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	$1	April	$4.20	55 p. c.	—
Kempas	$2	June	$9.00	40 p. c.	25 p. c.
Malaka Pinda	$1	Aug.	$3.05	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$5.00	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.80	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$4.50	30 p. c.	5 p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$23.50	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2, 9½		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	September 20th
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/2⅞
Bank Bills, on demand	3/3
Bank Bills at 3 days' sight	3/3⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/3⅜
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/4⅜
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/4⅛
ON PARIS —	
Bank Bills, on demand	419
Credits, at 4 months' sight	465½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	77⅛
Credits at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	— nom
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	— nom.
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	— nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	150⅜
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos	154
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	137⅛
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	183½
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	4⅛ % pm.n.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	4⅛ % pm n.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	47⅛
SOVEREIGN, Bank's buying Rate	$ 6.65 n
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$41 80
BAR SILVER, per oz	53½d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Hongkong...20 cents. pieces	$0 00 Premium
Hongkong...10 ,, ...	$0 10 ,,
Canton .....20 ,, ...	$0.33 Discount
Canton .....10 ,, ...	$0 00 ,,

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 22nd Sept.:—
9 p.m.—Promenade Concert by Hongkong Police Reserve in the Botanical Gardens.

Monday, 24th Sept.—
Noon—Tai Sun Insurance and Banking Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Wednesday, 26th Sept.:—
5.30 p.m.—Kowloon Cricket Club, Annual General Meeting.
5.30 p.m.—Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, Annual General Meeting in the City Hall.

Thursday, 27th Sept.:—
12.15 p.m.—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Saturday, 29th Sept.:—
Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

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IN PACKETS OF 20

VALO

IN TINS OF 50

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MILITARY Mmesses.

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BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (¼ Paid up) ... ... Francs 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot,
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HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
Queen's Buildings
5, Chater Road. Tel. No. 2352
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917 [635

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [141

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
£1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
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ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3¼ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	... ...	£1,500,000
Subscribed	,, ...	1,125,000
Paid-up	,, ...	562,500
Reserve Fund	,, ...	600,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

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Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bhara	Rangoon
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C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [887

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	... ...	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	... ...	,, 17,500,000
Reserve Funds	... ...	,, 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
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CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE SOURABAIA, SEMARANG & NEW YORK

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The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

[N. YANAGITA.
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1917. [600

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital	... ...	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES,
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Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [839

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